

Bones
THEN THE
US TABA
NEGOTIATOR
FLEW TO
CAIRO...

TO DRUM
UP BUSINESS

DOR

Orthodox-secular clash over Sabbath film show in capital

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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SPORT

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U.S. vice president due today

Bush will try to 'capitalize on Hassan momentum'

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Vice President George Bush, who is due in Israel today for a four-day official visit, may include a stopover in Morocco at the end of his Middle East tour, administration officials confirmed yesterday.

Bush, who is scheduled to visit Jordan and Egypt after his stay in Israel, may fly to Morocco for talks with King Hassan. Administration officials said that Bush will want to do whatever he can to promote Arab-Israeli peace efforts and to capitalize on the apparent momentum generated by the Hassan-Peres meeting.

The New York Times yesterday said that Bush "would try to move initiative along by offering what assistance the Israelis and Arabs deemed desirable." The Times quoted one official close to Bush saying that the decision would depend on whether Peres would stop in Morocco by Bush as well.

The official, who was not identified, said the administration would not want to make an overture that might damage the chance for progress between Israel and Morocco.

Bush is due to arrive in Israel around noon today. From Ben-Gurion Airport, he is scheduled to go directly to Jerusalem for an arrival ceremony. Afterwards, he is to tour Yad Vashem and to visit the Western Wall.

Later in the day, he is to meet with Peres and Vice Premier Shamir, followed by a Knesset dinner hosted by Peres and Knesset Speaker Shimon Peres. The vice president is scheduled to leave Israel for Jordan on Wednesday.

Tomorrow Bush is scheduled to tour Jerusalem with Mayor Kollek and then to visit the Mevaseret Zion Absorption Centre outside Jerusalem, home to many recent Ethiopian immigrants. Bush had played a behind-the-scenes role in organizing

the airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

Before leaving Israel, Bush is to also attend a reception for West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinians at the home of the U.S. consul-general in Jerusalem, Morris Draper. In addition, he is to address a session of the Knesset on Wednesday.

Bush's aides said that he also hopes to meet with former prime minister Menachem Begin.

American newspapers have seen the Bush trip largely in the context of domestic American politics. The vice president is seeking the Republican presidential nomination in 1988. His aides are very anxious for him to project a stronger pro-Israel image to win support in the Jewish community.

Thus, both The Washington Post and The New York Times have noted that the vice president is bringing with him to Israel a camera crew from his political action committee, the Fund for America's Future, to record his activities for possible use in television advertising.

In addition, Bush invited eight American Jewish Republican activists aboard Air Force Two for the visit to Israel. Among them are Gordon Zacks of Columbus, Ohio, Jack Stein of Great Neck, N.Y., and Ivan Novick of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

A White House official, asked by The Washington Post whether there is a policy purpose to the Bush journey, replied: "Nothing but politics."

Barbara Amouyal adds:
Nearly 1,000 police officers will be deployed today in what police have coined "Operation Falcon," designed to ensure Bush's security.

Police will be stationed at Ben-Gurion Airport, along the 65-kilometre stretch of road linking Tel Aviv with Jerusalem, and at the capital's King David Hotel where Bush will stay for the duration of his trip.

On Friday, a bomb was discovered and dismantled at the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem.



A sword-carrying Sikh flings a stone during clashes with Hindus in the Indian capital of New Delhi yesterday. (Reuters)

Hindus attack Sikhs after bus massacre

NEW DELHI (AFP). — At least four people were killed and 45 injured as Hindus went on the rampage in New Delhi yesterday in a backlash to Friday's massacre of 14 bus passengers by suspected Sikh militants in Punjab.

The police were given orders to shoot rioters on sight as arson and looting broke out in West Delhi, where an indefinite curfew was enforced early yesterday morning. The authorities banned assemblies of more than four people anywhere in the capital.

About 400 Hindus rampaged through parts of New Delhi as a response to the massacre of 14 passengers — 13 of them Hindus. Police opened fire to try to break up stone-throwing crowds.

Two Sikh temples were ransacked and set on fire in one area, where fire brigade officials reported more than 35 cases of arson. Shops, Sikh houses and at least a dozen buses and cars were set on fire, eyewitnesses said. Several Hindu activists were arrested.

The authorities clamped a curfew on three districts of the capital and the Sikh holy city of Amritsar in the northern state of Punjab yesterday for fear of a backlash similar to the massacres that followed the murder of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by Sikh militants in October 1984.

Some 2,717 people were reported killed — 2,146 of them in Delhi alone — in the aftermath of Gandhi's assassination as Hindus sought revenge on the minority Sikh community.

More details emerge of Peres-Hassan meeting

Likud holding fire on summit — in meantime

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The Likud ministers are not expected to criticize Prime Minister Peres's visit to Morocco at today's cabinet meeting, Likud sources said. But over the weekend, details emerged about the Peres-Hassan summit at Ifrane that could provide grounds for Likud attacks on Peres's performance during the summit.

Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir in weekend interviews went out of his way to stress that he believed that Peres had in no way strayed in the talks with Hassan from the national unity government policy towards the Arab states and peace. But observers speculated that Shamir's rivals in the Likud, Ariel Sharon and David Levy might be otherwise inclined.

Shamir appeared determined during the weekend to belittle the visit's importance when he said in two radio interviews that "one shouldn't become over-enthusiastic about the summit."

While conceding that the meeting was "positive," Shamir stressed that in the past there had been "more important meetings between Israel's leaders and Arab leaders" and suggested that emphasis must be laid on the "content" and "consequences" of such meetings rather than on the fact of their occurrence.

But observers singled out as noteworthy in these interviews (on Friday with Kol Yisrael and yesterday with the Army Radio) Shamir's frontal attacks on the resolutions adopted at the Arab summit in Fez in 1982 (the "Fez Plan"). Shamir said that "while the plan does not make obligatory the destruction of Israel, its demands and provisions no doubt, if implemented, would vastly weaken Israel."

Shamir's comment seemed aimed to head off any renewal of interest in the Fez Plan by the Israeli centre and left. Hassan's reiteration of major elements of the plan was probably in part designed to trigger in Israel a

renewed debate about certain points, including "the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people" and the need for PLO participation in Middle East talks as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

Indeed, over the weekend, Labour MK Haim Ramon asked Labour secretary-general Uzi Bar-Am to put these two questions on the agenda for debate in the party's central institutions.

It is unclear whether Ramon's request will receive sufficient support from other figures in the party to force a full-scale debate.

Likud sources last night said that

Morocco welcomes call
for Arab summit
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the renewed interest in the Fez Plan inside Labour "was to be expected, as the party has recently undergone a slide to the left, with the doves pressing Peres and Peres allowing himself to be pulled along."

Over the weekend, it was revealed that Peres left Hassan with a 10-point "working paper" that Hassan undertook to present to Arab leaders.

In point 9 of the paper, Peres undertook to meet with "authentic representatives of the Palestinian people" to discuss ways to promote peace efforts.

Observers expected Peres to meet in the coming weeks with Hanna Siniara, the editor of Al-Fajr, and Gaza lawyer Faiz Abu Rahme, both named by the PLO to represent them in a future Jordanian-PLO delegation to peace talks, as well as with Rashad Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza.

In other points in the working paper, Peres undertook that Israel would not annex the territories before or during peace negotiations (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Moroccan ministers talk of 'turning point'

By VICTOR MALKA
For The Jerusalem Post
Two high-ranking Moroccan cabinet ministers who took part in the Ifrane talks have told The Jerusalem Post that contrary to various interpretations of King Hassan's speech following his meeting last week with Premier Peres, Moroccan diplomats are characterizing the summit as a "long-term success" and "a historic turning point."

The ministers also stress Israeli-Moroccan "brotherhood" and "chemistry" between Hassan and Peres, and do not rule out the possibility of future meetings.

The two Moroccan officials are Foreign Minister Abdel Atif Sillali and Minister of State Mulla Ahmed Allawi.

The interview with Sillali follows:
Q.: How would you sum up the talks?

A.: We cannot negotiate. But these talks clarified decisions made at the Fez summit four years ago. No one asked the king to negotiate. But we sought to hold this preparatory meeting in order to present his position. Mr. Peres has returned to Israel. Now he will have to report to the Likud and especially to Mr. Shamir, and then we'll see if there can be a follow-up to this meeting. My feeling is that the Israelis must be less intransigent. If they want to achieve peace, they have to do something. No peace is possible if all sides stick to their opening positions. I want to declare again that we Moroccans have nothing to negotiate about with you. But we are realistic and believe that this conflict has gone on too long.

Q.: Will there be more such meetings in the future?

A.: That depends on whether Mr. Peres will have positive suggestions to present us. At this stage nothing has been planned. If the Israelis have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bassiouny to Cairo in move to wrap up Taba agreement

Post Middle East Staff
Egypt's charge d'affaires in Israel, Mohammed Bassiouny, travelled to Cairo yesterday amid reported efforts by Egypt to wrap up an agreement with Israel on the Taba issue during this week's Middle East visit by U.S. Vice President George Bush.

On Friday, Bassiouny met with senior officials at the Prime Minister's Office in Jerusalem.

Bush is scheduled to visit Egypt after leaving Israel, and agreement on the Taba arbitration document may be hammered out during his visit.

The Egyptian pro-government weekly October reported that career

diplomat Mohammed Zaghlul is to replace Bassiouny, who is to be named to an ambassador's post.

Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office and co-chairman of Israel's Taba negotiating team, said yesterday that Israel and Egypt are likely to conclude the Taba arbitration agreement in two weeks, paving the way for a summit between Prime Minister Peres and Egyptian President Mubarak.

Tamir told Israel Radio he was sure Peres and Mubarak would hold their long-awaited summit before Peres hands over power to Vice Premier Shamir in October.

Three drown in Tel Aviv area

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Three people drowned on Friday in the Tel Aviv area, two of them in the sea and the third at a swimming pool.

Eighteen-year-old Hayat al-Rahman of Hebron was pulled out to sea while swimming with friends off the Dan Hotel beach.

At the Givat Aliya beach, a 72-year-old man from Jaffa, Shmuel Yitzhak, lost his life.

David Arnon, 64, of Ramat Gan, drowned at the Ramat Eyal swimming pool.

Many of the Tel Aviv beaches were without lifeguards during the weekend because of a labour dispute.

Moslem kidnappers free priest after 19 months

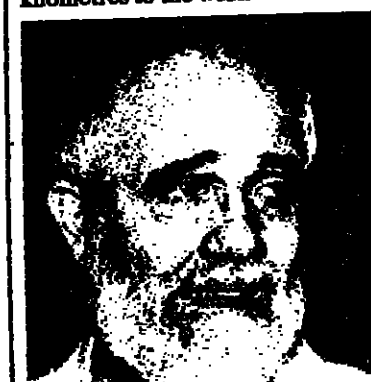
Post Middle East Staff
and Agencies

DAMASCUS. — The Rev. Lawrence Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest freed by his Shi'ite Moslem kidnappers yesterday, was due to arrive in West Germany this morning from Damascus.

But Islamic Jihad, Jenco's captors for 19 months, warned that none of the other three Americans they hold will be freed if their demand for the release of 17 comrades jailed in Kuwait is not met.

Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley found Jenco alone yesterday morning by the Karoun Bridge about 30 kilometres from the Israeli border.

Col. Ali Hamoud, deputy commander of Syrian Army Intelligence in Lebanon, drove Jenco over mountain roads to Damascus some 50 kilometres to the west.



Lawrence Jenco (Reuters)

Jenco arrived in Damascus looking fit and spruce in a white safari suit provided by the Syrians. He said he felt fine except for "a little headache," despite Islamic Jihad's statement that he was being released because his health was deteriorating.

Jenco was handed over to U.S. Ambassador William Eagleton in Damascus hours after meeting Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al-Sharaa.

Sharaa told reporters that "Syria has exerted a lot of efforts in the past" to free the hostages, "and we're going to continue these efforts."

U.S. Embassy doctors pronounced Jenco "in good shape," although he is known to have heart problems.

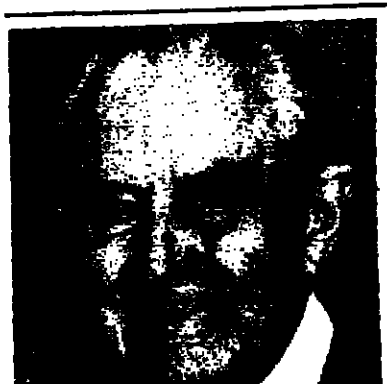
In Joliet, Illinois, Jenco's family wept, shouted for joy, cracked open a bottle of champagne and talked by telephone to the freed priest.

"We waited, we prayed and we never gave up hope," said May Mihelich, Jenco's sister.

Mihelich said Jenco told her that on Friday he had seen two other American hostages, David Jacobsen and Thomas Sutherland.

Along with Jacobsen and Sutherland, Islamic Jihad is believed to be holding Associated Press correspondent Terry Anderson.

Last October, the group said it had killed a fifth U.S. hostage, diplomat William Buckley. But his body never was found. A total of 18 foreigners are missing in Lebanon.



Veteran U.S. diplomat W. Averell Harriman, who died yesterday in Yorktown Heights, New York, at the age of 94. (Report on page 3)

Correspondent refused place in press group for Amman visit

Jordan gives OK, but Bush aides say 'No' to 'Post' man

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Vice President George Bush, apparently nervous about some sort of hypothetical diplomatic incident that could detract from his visit to Jordan, removed The Jerusalem Post correspondent at the last minute from the party going to the Middle East this week, saying that I would not be welcome in Jordan. That although they had first asked me along and the Jordanian ambassador in Washington had personally signed my three-month, "multiple" entry visa with strong assurances that I would be welcome in Amman.

"The ambassador seems to be at odds with the people in Amman,"

said Stephen Hart, assistant press secretary to the vice president, who coordinated the advance press arrangements with the Jordanians. Hart informed me of the news on Friday, only a few hours before we were scheduled to leave Washington.

Hart said he had been told by Nasser Judeh, a press officer in the royal palace in Amman whom he had met during an advance trip to Jordan, that I would not be welcome even though I was an accredited White House correspondent and an American citizen travelling on an American passport. The U.S. Embassy in Amman, Hart added, had subsequently confirmed this decision.

The reason cited was that I would be writing about the trip for The Jerusalem Post.

"They didn't want to set that kind of a precedent," Hart said, noting that the Jordanians would allow me to cover the trip if I did not write about it for The Post.

But only the day before I had been sitting in the Jordanian Embassy in Washington discussing details of the trip with Ambassador Mohammed Kamal. For over two weeks, he had personally reviewed the sensitive issue with Jordanian Foreign Minister Taher el-Masri, and other senior officials there. "You should see the cables we have on this," said Kamal.

The Jordanians, he said, did not want me to pose public questions at

news conferences by saying that I represented The Jerusalem Post. That supposedly could be embarrassing. Instead, he suggested that we diplomatically fudge the issue by saying that I was a syndicated columnist. But everyone in Jordan, Kamal said, knew that I was the Washington correspondent of The Jerusalem Post and that my articles would appear in that paper. On that, there was no question.

In fact, I had the distinct impression that the Jordanians were actually looking forward to the opportunity of conveying their message directly to the Israel public. There have been a few precedents. Reporter representing other Israeli newspapers

(Continued on back page)

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COVINTON	11	8	14
FRANKFURT	11	8	14
GENEVA	11	8	14
HELSINKI	11	8	14
HONG KONG	27	23	31
JERUSALEM	21	17	25
LONDON	11	8	14
MADRID	11	8	14
MONTREAL	21	17	25
NEW YORK	11	8	14
OSLO	11	8	14
PARIS	11	8	14
SAO PAULO	11	8	14
STOCKHOLM	11	8	14
TOKYO	27	23	31
TORONTO	11	8	14
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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max.
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Britain's shrinking Jewry

By JERRY LEWIS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Britain's Jewish community is shrinking rapidly and growing older, a survey recently published by the Board of Jewish Deputies has found.

The report, a compilation of special studies combined with a regular annual survey of synagogue marriages and burials, found that the Jewish community had fallen to an estimated 330,000 from a peak in the early 1950s of 430,000. Much of the population of that time, however, consisted of immigrants from Europe.

At the same time, the study found the number of synagogue marriages had declined, while the number of divorces had grown precipitously. But attendance at Jewish day schools had risen.

The report's authors stressed that they were only making estimates, as no official statistics on the Jewish community are available. The government census, which is conducted once every 10 years, does not ask questions about religious affiliation. The survey found that the community suffered a very high death rate, with the number of deaths exceeding the number of births by some 1,300 a year. The number of births was put at 3,500 annually and the number of deaths at 4,750.

Compared with the general population in Britain, the Jewish community had a proportionately larger share of its total over 55. The trend is expected to continue, with the percentage of the population between the ages of 20 and 65 forecast to decline from 56 per cent of the total to 49 per cent in the next few years.

The study also found that women greatly outnumbered men in the Jewish community, largely, according to the report's authors, because of emigration.

The study found what it termed a "serious deficit" in the Jewish marriage rate. It estimated that only half those born in the late 1950s and early 1960s ever had a synagogue marriage — a far lower figure than should have been expected. Among all types of marriages, synagogue marriages among Jews declined the greatest.

The sharp fall in synagogue marriages was matched by a significant rise in the number of divorces, although the figure is still lower than that for the overall population. The Jewish divorce rate doubled in the 15 years to 1980, with an estimated 400 Jewish couples going through divorce proceedings annually.

One Jewish child in six could expect to face a family break-up before the age of 16, the report estimated. Only about half those couples who got a synagogue marriage later sought to obtain a get, or religious divorce, from a rabbinical court.

One of the few positive developments in terms of the community's future, the report found, was the rise in the number of Jewish students attending day school.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Carmiel mayor Baruch Venger:

Boycott Jericho other towns hit by terrorists

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
CARMIEL. — Mayor Baruch Venger has urged Jewish Israelis to boycott Arab businesses in towns and villages where terrorist attacks have occurred.

Venger made the call following the hand-grenade attack on a group of high-school pupils in Jericho on Thursday. Thirteen people — 10 of them from Carmiel — were injured in the explosion, some seriously.

"People try to save money by purchasing goods or taking their cars

to be repaired in Arab towns like Jericho, but in the end it costs all of us more," said the Labour Party mayor. "I don't think anybody should spend his money or do business in towns where there have been terrorist attacks," he said.

Nevertheless Venger maintained there is no reason for Israelis to stop visiting Jericho or any other part of the Land of Israel.

A meeting was held in the municipal council chamber on Friday for friends and relatives of the hand-grenade victims.

The council established a team of psychologists and educators to deal with any problems of friends and relatives of the victims. The council has also hired a bus to enable them to visit the injured in Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital.

Twenty pupils and seven accompanying adults had been on a cycle tour with the Nature Protection Society and were returning the bicycles they had rented from a local store when the grenade exploded in their midst.

Since similar cycle tours have been held in the past, members of the group speculated that the terrorist probably knew the route and timetable.



Carmiel Mayor Baruch Venger (Richard Nowitz)

Jericho curfew lifted

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The curfew clamped on downtown Jericho after Thursday's grenade attack on cyclists in the city was lifted Friday morning, military sources said.

No suspects directly connected with the attack have been arrested, the sources said.

In other developments, a petrol bomb was tossed at the Civil Administration building in Ramallah, but it exploded harmlessly.

An East Jerusalem women's meeting in memory of Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine

officer Khaled Nazal, assassinated last month in Athens, was banned by orders of the OC Central Command Ehud Barak. Barak issued an order closing the premises of the Arab Women's Union Association, where the meeting was to be held. Military sources said another memorial meeting at a metalworkers club in Wadi Joz was also banned.

The closure orders were issued to prevent possible incitement and rioting, the sources said. Three other closure orders were prepared, including one for the Al-Hakwati Theatre, but were not issued, the sources said.



Weapons found recently in Galilee are displayed by police on Friday.

Galilee arms haul on show

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Police on Friday unveiled an illegal arsenal discovered in Galilee Arab villages in the past few weeks that include 13 pistols, two sub-machineguns, a rifle, several hand grenades and hundreds of rounds of ammunition.

Twenty people have been arrested on suspicion of illegal possession of the weapons. All but one reportedly admitted the charge, claiming that they had accumulated the guns for self-defence.

But Galilee District police chief Assistant Commander Ya'acov Ganot said this conflict with the fact that many of the weapons had been recovered from caches several kilometres from the homes of the suspects.

At a press briefing at Galilee

police headquarters here, Ganot said the suspects had told police that the weapons were smuggled from Lebanon or stolen from IDF barracks. He said the police had sent the guns for ballistics examination to check whether they had been used in terrorist acts.

Ganot said that an inquiry team had been set up following information that many Galilee Arabs own illegal weapons.

The team, headed by Chief Inspector Aharon Husni, discovered the weapons within three weeks. According to the police chief, it was one of the largest arsenals discovered in Galilee for a long time. The guns had been hidden in caves, in fields and in underground caches.

A court ban on publication of the police investigation was lifted on Friday.

Poverty growing in Britain

LONDON (Reuters). — Nearly nine million people in Britain are living in poverty, according to government figures that paint a grim picture of spreading hardship since Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher swept to power seven years ago promising a new dawn.

The figures, released Friday night after parliament had risen for its summer recess, showed that in 1979 when Thatcher's Conservatives took office, 5.9m. people were claiming state hand-outs — the level at which poverty is assessed.

By 1981 the number had swelled to 7.6m. and in 1983 it had reached 8.8m. out of a total population of about 56m.

With unemployment still over three million, opposition Labour politician Frank Field, said that this year more than 10.2m. people would

be relying on state help to make ends meet. And the Child Poverty Action Group said nearly one-in-three Britons now lived in poverty or on the edge of poverty.

"These figures just confirm the increase in poverty that anybody with a pair of eyes will have noticed," said Labour Health spokesman Frank Dobson. He said the opposition would demand a full-scale debate if its summer recess over the South African crisis.

A row blew up over the way the details were revealed, with opposition politicians accusing the government of a cover-up. The figures were placed in the House of Commons library on Friday only minutes before it closed for the weekend. The details were not given until parliament had risen for its summer recess.

"There has been a massive cover-up job," Field, a former chairman of the Child Poverty Action Group, said. He added he had been trying for 18 months to get hold of the figures but each time had been fobbed off by ministers.

The alleged cover-up comes after an exhausting week for the Conservative leader, crowned by reports of a growing rift between her and Queen Elizabeth, who was said in a newspaper report to consider Thatcher's approach "uncaring, confrontational and socially divisive."



Rehov Nordan in Haifa is a mess these days, as the thoroughfare is being turned into a pedestrian mall. (Israel Sun)

'Incredibly limited grasp of health matters'

Mifal Hapayis' Gadot lashes Gur

By MENACHEM SHALEV

MK Gideon Gadot, chairman of the Mifal Hapayis state lottery has accused Health Minister Mordechai Gur of having an "incredibly limited grasp of health matters."

Gur last week accused the Likud MK of political bias in the way the state lottery distributes its funds.

"He may have some understanding of the PLO — which is also debatable," Gadot told *The Jerusalem Post* last night, "but in this matter he is functioning like a party hack and trying to coerce Mifal Hapayis into bankrolling the Histadrut's health fund."

Gur said on Thursday that he has been negotiating for months with Gadot on securing funds for Kupat Holim Chai clinics. He said that the health fund had even agreed to

Gadot's demand that no mention of the Histadrut affiliated health fund be made on signboards outside new clinics, but that Gadot still refuses to cooperate.

Kupat Holim for its part supports Gur's claims of political favouritism on the part of Mifal Hapayis, but denies his statements about the signs. David Tager, the Kupat Holim spokesman, told *The Post* last night: "Why should we hide our signs? Eighty per cent of the people who buy Mifal Hapayis tickets are Kupat Holim members and they should be made aware of this discriminatory policy of the Likud. They may decide to stop buying lottery tickets."

Tager added that Kupat Holim would launch a campaign today to change Mifal Hapayis policy.

Gadot, calling Gur's allegations "incredible and ridiculous," said that the charter of Mifal Hapayis prohibits funding of clinics for the various health funds "which are after all, private health insurers. I even received a letter from the Health Ministry reminding me of the prohibition. Gur, as usual, just doesn't know what he's talking about," he said.

Elizur Goren, director-general of the national lottery, claims that Mifal Hapayis never funded Kupat Holim clinics before. "We fund only dental and family-care clinics which are the exclusive property of local municipalities."

Goren said that in 1984-1985 Mifal Hapayis funded the erection of 65 clinics operated by the local councils and municipalities.

Sheep rustlers nabbed in Galilee

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Jewish-Arab cooperation in tracking Arab thieves of a Jewish-owned flock of sheep ended in the arrest of several suspected rustlers on Friday, after a week-long search.

Two of the 20 merino sheep were recovered just before they were to go under the butcher's knife in a Nazareth abattoir. It is believed that the rest of the sheep, belonging to Kibbutz Yodfat in central Galilee, have been slaughtered and sold. They are valued at \$250 each for their meat and wool.

Kibbutz secretary Matan Navot told *The Jerusalem Post*: "We were encouraged that all our neighbours, the Beduin of the Arab el-Hajrat tribe and the villagers of Kaukaba and Mandala, spontaneously joined us to try to track the sheep."

The animals were taken from their pen in the hills near the kibbutz during the night a week ago.

"Dozens of our neighbours struck with us for 24 hours without a break, following every lead and track, until we had the clues that led to the sheep and the suspected rustlers," Navot said.

Drug dealer stabbed to death

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — A drug-dealer, Avraham Wollet, 31, of Petah Tikva, was stabbed to death before dawn yesterday after a quarrel. Two men were arrested as suspects in the killing and are to be brought to court today for the extension of their remand.

Earlier, a 27-year-old man had reported to the local police station that his television set had been stolen. He said he suspected Avraham Wollet. About an hour later, police received an anonymous call saying that there was a quarrel in Wollet's house. The policemen who arrived on the scene found Wollet

lying lifeless on the floor.

The two men arrested by police are the men who reported the TV theft and another man with a criminal record.

Wollet, who was known to police as a drug-dealer, was also suspected of the murder of a restaurant owner.

Waldheim opens Salzburg Festival

SALZBURG (Reuters). — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim opened the annual Salzburg festival yesterday in an atmosphere clouded by protests about his alleged World War II war crimes and suggestions that the festival is no longer what it was.

The 67-year-old president also opened an exhibition at the Max Reinhardt Memorial Centre despite objections by the son of the great Jewish stage director who played a leading part in the creation of the festival and was forced into exile when Austria was Nazi-ruled.

Reinhardt's son Gottfried, a Los Angeles film director who created the centre, wrote to Waldheim last month asking him not to visit the museum honouring his father's memory.

LIKUD

(Continued from Page One)

and that Israel would safeguard free access to the holy sites.

This paper was apparently prepared during Peres's stay in Ifrane. Peres and his aides arrived in Morocco with the proposal that Israel and the Arab world agree to a year-long peace or truce during which negotiations could be started in a quiet atmosphere. Hassan reportedly rejected the idea, saying he could not speak on behalf of all the Arab states.

Political observers in Jerusalem said that both Peres's commitment to meet with "authentic" Palestinian representatives and his undertaking not to annex territories before or during negotiations — somewhat straying from the Camp David Accords' formulation — could be grounds for Likud criticism of the summit talks.

Suissa probe near end

By BARBARA ANOUVAL

For The Jerusalem Post
Police Ministry Comptroller Ahuf (Res.) Avraham Adan is expected to submit as early as tomorrow findings of the investigation into alleged improprieties by Prisons Service Commissioner Rafi Suissa.

Adan was appointed by Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev to investigate complaints by three former Prisons Service officials who were demoted recently by Suissa because of "disloyalty" and "unbecoming conduct." Adan was also charged with investigating counter-complaints by Suissa against the three — former Prisons Service spokesman Shimon Malka and two of the Suissa's former assistants, Haim Glick and Debbie Saguy.

The three were considered Suissa's closest aides until some two weeks ago, when they decided to go to Bar-Lev with complaints and documents implicating their boss in alleged managerial improprieties and "misuse of his position of personal gain."

According to police sources, Adan and his assistant, Chief Superintendent Eitan Golani have concluded their interviews with Prison Service staff and high-level officers, and have only to hear Suissa before reporting their findings.

The brisk pace of what was expected to be a complicated investigation indicates that the documents and other evidence placed before the investigators were "not that serious," a police source told *The Jerusalem Post*.

It has been learned that if the investigating team exonerates Suissa, Malka, Glick and Saguy will likely resign.

"One of us will have to leave after this investigation, and I believe there's a good chance that the one to go will be Suissa," one of the three, who requested anonymity, told *The Post*.

Police to question P.T. rabbi

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Petah Tikva Chief Rabbi Baruch Salomon is to be questioned by police today about his part in leading the most recent illegal demonstration against Friday night films at the town's Heichal Cinema. Salomon was sentenced a few weeks ago to a one-month suspended jail term for participating in an earlier illegal demonstration.

On Friday night Salomon led about 100 ultra-Orthodox on a march to the cinema. They were intercepted by the police, who used clubs to disperse the protesters.

After consulting with other senior officers, Central District Police Commander Enosh Givati decided to summon Salomon for questioning today.

ברוך דין אמת
In deep sorrow we announce the passing of
Mrs. ELFRIEDE KOEHLER נ"ה
née Lipmann
of Jerusalem, formerly of London
The funeral will take place today at 12 noon
from the Sanhedria Funeral Parlour.
Shiva at the Cohen home, 30 Rehov Abarbanel.
Rabbi Dr. Max Koehler
Ruth H. Gruman
Dr. Rosel Cohen

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of
my dear husband, our father, grandfather
ERICH ECKMANN
He bequeathed his body to science.
The Bereaved Family
Please refrain from condolence visits.

We mourn the passing of
our dear "boss"
ERICH ECKMANN
founder of the first
department store in Tel Aviv
and participate in the sorrow of the family
The Bereaved Family

KAREN KATHELEIN LEISRAEL
JEWISH NATIONAL FUND
We regret to announce that, due to unforeseen circumstances beyond our control, the dedication of the
LEON and MARILYN KLINGHOFFER MEMORIAL FOREST
in the American Independence Park with the participation of the
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE HONORABLE GEORGE H.W. BUSH,
scheduled for Monday, July 28, 1986, at 1:45 p.m., has had to be cancelled.
We sincerely regret any inconvenience caused.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Suisse
probe
near en

FOREIGN NEWS

Swazis tell EC mission sanctions 'deadly'

Howe makes no progress in S. Africa

MASERU, Lesotho (Reuters). — British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe was told yesterday that sanctions against South Africa would have a crippling effect on the economies of its landlocked black neighbours, a senior British official said.

Howe, on a European Community mission to Southern Africa, paid a visit to the kingdom of Swaziland before going on to impoverished Lesotho for talks with its military ruler, Maj.-Gen. Justin Lekhanya.

According to the official, Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bekimpi told Howe that Western sanctions against Pretoria would be "deadly" for Swaziland before they had any effect on South Africa because Swaziland was "totally dependent on South Africa for its economic well-being."

As his shuttle entered its fourth day, Howe seemed no closer to achieving his main aim of persuading South Africa's white-led government to release jailed black nationalist Nelson Mandela. Howe met with South African President P. W. Botha last Thursday and is due to meet with him again next Tuesday, when he expects to get Pretoria's response to his demand for the release of Mandela and the lifting of the ban on opposition groups such as the African National Congress.

Howe has said that pressure for sanctions may become irresistible if his mission fails. "We have discussed the possible effect of sanctions on Swaziland and take that very much into account in plans for the future," he said after the meeting with Bekimpi.

Lesotho, surrounded by South African territory, is particularly

vulnerable to economic pressure from Pretoria. It sends tens of thousands of labourers to work in South Africa's mines.

South Africa made its power felt last January when it imposed an economic blockade on Lesotho. Within days, the civilian government of Chief Jonathan fell and was replaced by a military government more acceptable to Pretoria.

In Johannesburg, South African security forces yesterday shot dead two black guerrillas, a man and a woman, linked to a spate of local bombings, a police spokeswoman said.

Police identified the dead man as Zondi Molapo. They said he was linked to four bombings in Johannesburg, including attacks on a snack bar and a hotel in the city centre last month in which 17 people were injured.

Cameras peek under Scots noble's kilt

LONDON (AFP). — The Prince and Princess of Wales got a peek of what real Scotsmen wear under their kilts when a Scottish nobleman caused a sensation at an official ceremony by being photographed with nothing under his.

Viscount Gough, 44, hit the headlines in the *Sunday Express* with his disclosure while he sat among dignitaries, including the prince and princess, during the official ship launching ceremony in the Shetland Islands on Friday.

The princess apparently burst into giggles when she found out why all the press corps were laughing in front of the podium, but the bearded viscount was unrepentant afterwards, saying: "I never feel the cold when I wear a kilt."

"In the army you were not permitted to wear anything under your kilt. You had to walk across a mirror to show you were wearing nothing, and if you were, it was an offence," he exclaimed.



Derailed cars of the passenger train which collided with a small truck yesterday in Lockington, England, killing ten people. (AFP)

10 killed, 52 hurt as UK holiday train strikes van

LONDON (Reuters). — Ten people were killed and 52 injured, some seriously, when a train carrying holiday makers yesterday ploughed into a van on an unmanned level-crossing in Humberston, northern England, British Rail said.

The toll could increase, as a number of passengers were still unaccounted for.

The crash, which left overturned carriages strewn across the line, claimed more deaths than any rail

accident in Britain for two years. The van driver and a young boy passenger were both in a serious condition.

Casualties were taken in a fleet of ambulances to a hospital in Hull 30 km away. A full medical team also treated casualties at the scene helped by two doctors from a flying doctor service.

A British Rail spokesman said the lights on the crossing had been found to have been in working order.

Soviet prodigy spoke at age of 4 months

MOSCOW (Reuters). — A Moscow newspaper yesterday described a child prodigy who spoke his first words at four months, conversed with ease at one and read fluently when he was two.

Seryozha Grishin, 12, has just passed the entrance examinations for Moscow State University's Physics Faculty, the youth daily *Moskovsky Komsomolets* said.

He writes poems and fantasy stories and plays music in his spare time.

MIDEAST NEWS

Hussein in Damascus for meeting with Assad

DAMASCUS (AFP). — King Hussein of Jordan arrived in Damascus yesterday for his fourth meeting this year with President Hafez Assad. Their predictably tough talks are expected to be dominated by continuing mediation efforts between Syria and Iraq and last week's Israeli-Morocco summit.

The king and his ministerial delegation were greeted by Assad and an array of Syrian officials.

Informed sources said Hussein had nothing new to offer in his mediation attempts since his last meeting with Assad, which led to a scheduled meeting between Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers set for June 13 and then called off without any explanation.

Since then, tension between Damascus and Baghdad has risen and the official Syrian News Agency *Sana* earlier this month reported a coup d'etat in Iraq.

The two countries are ruled by rival factions of the Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party. Iraq has said there

can be no reconciliation while Syria supports Iran in the Gulf war, now in its seventh year.

The king, however, has been optimistic. He has gone so far as to say that a normalization of relations between Damascus and Baghdad was "inevitable." Hussein also said he wants to smooth over Arab differences to pave the way for an Arab summit.

The two leaders will also try, on the eve of U.S. Vice President George Bush's arrival in Amman, to coordinate their policies after the meeting last week between Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hassan II of Morocco.

Syria reacted by immediately breaking off relations with Morocco, while the more moderate Jordanian government reserved its position.

Ties between Syria and Jordan have warmed in the past year under prompting from an Arab League mediation committee headed by Saudi Arabia, which gives financial aid to both countries.

Iran, Iraq air raids raise fears of new 'war on towns'

NICOSIA (AP). — Iran and Iraq have accused each other of bombing civilian targets, raising fears of a renewal of last year's "war on towns" in which residential areas were the targets.

Iraq reported Friday that Iranian planes had bombed two residential areas, one near Suleymaniyah in north-east Iraq and another near Al Amara in the south, killing three civilians and wounding 16 others. An Iraqi military spokesman vowed revenge, but Iran denied it had bombed civilians.

Earlier, Iran reported that at least 20 civilians were killed and scores wounded in an Iraqi air raid Thursday on the Kurdish city of Sanadaj in northwestern Iran. Teheran warned it would retaliate if the bombing of residential areas did not stop. Iraq said it had hit only military targets.

raids early last week, including the bombing of the southern outskirts of Teheran, were all aimed at military targets. Iran said they hit residential areas.

Iraqi warplanes began bombing the Iranian interior last week following a push by Iranian land forces that recaptured the border city of Mehran earlier this month. Iraq has had an upper hand in the air war, while Iranian forces enjoy a vast numerical superiority on land and have lately scored a number of victories.

Iraq said its warplanes yesterday raided an Iranian railway station and a power plant, leaving them in flames.

The daily war communique said a number of Iranian soldiers were also killed in an Iraqi air attack on a military camp close to the border.

Morocco welcomes call for urgent Arab summit

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

Morocco has welcomed an Arab League call for an urgent Arab summit following last week's meeting between King Hassan and Prime Minister Peres, and would like it to be held on "neutral ground" in Tunisia, sources close to the government said yesterday.

Tunisia, where the league has its headquarters, has not commented officially on the king's exploratory talks last Tuesday and Wednesday with Peres at Ifrane, and the sources said this had enhanced Tunis as a possible summit venue.

Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi called Friday for an Arab summit in a statement carried by the Tunisian news agency TAP. Klibi did not directly criticize the king's initiative, but said the result of the meeting demonstrated Israel's refusal to recognize the PLO and to withdraw from Arab territories.

On Wednesday, the PLO also called for such a meeting, suggesting it be held in hard-line Algeria, but the sources in Rabat, Morocco said it was unlikely that a majority of the 21 Arab League members would agree to go to Algiers.

The Abu Nidal terror group yesterday threatened to execute Palestinian leaders in the territories who express support for the Morocco summit, according to a report on Radio Monte Carlo. A caller from Beirut to the French News Agency in Paris named as targets deposed Gaza mayor Rashad Shawwa, *Al-Fajr* editor Hanna Siniara, Bethlehem

Mayor Elias Freij, Jordan Valley farmer Wahid Al-Masri, and Nabulus businessman Mufid Al-Maslub.

Officials in Rabat said special Moroccan envoys would leave soon for Arab capitals to explain the results of the summit.

Sources close to the government said the messages would disclose certain aspects of the talks that had not been revealed, notably proposals the king said Peres made.

They said the details could be crucial to an assessment of the results of the talks which had not necessarily failed.

Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi yesterday turned away a special envoy from Hassan, according to Libya's official Jana news agency. "I refuse to consider treason a subject for discussion," Gaddafi was quoted as saying.

Gaddafi has called the Peres-Hassan meeting a "grave violation" of the 1984 unity agreement between Libya and Morocco. Libyan radio yesterday called for "amalgamation" of Libya and neighbouring Algeria.

Reagan replies to Gorbachev bid for broad arms control

MOSCOW (Reuters). — President Ronald Reagan's reply to sweeping new arms control proposals by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev was delivered in Moscow yesterday by U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hartman, an embassy spokesman said.

The letter was handed to Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze during an hour-long meeting at the Ministry. Hartman declined to comment on its contents.

In a letter to Reagan on June 23, Gorbachev proposed a 20 per cent reduction in nuclear missiles in exchange for a 15-year extension of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty.

The treaty's extension would bar deployment of Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) programme for a space-based missile defence.

The White House has given no details of Reagan's letter, but U.S. press reports have said a draft reply offered a five- to seven-year commitment to the treaty if the Soviet Union accepted deployment of SDI, or "Star Wars," at the end of this period.

Moscow has linked Reagan's response to the arms proposals to its nuclear test moratorium, which expires on August 6.

A senior Soviet official said earlier this month that Gorbachev was considering an extension of the unilateral ban, in effect since last August 6, but was waiting for a full U.S. reply to the Kremlin's latest arms control initiatives.

Administration officials and scientists have said the SDI programme is not expected to produce any workable weapons for several years, if ever. (Reuters, AP)

Attack in crowded city centre kills 3 police in N. Ireland

NEWRY, Northern Ireland (AP). — Two gunmen wearing butchers' white coats fired at point-blank range into an unmarked car in a crowded street here yesterday and killed three plainclothes policemen, police reported.

Two of the officers died instantly and the third, who slumped half-way out of the police car and was pulled clear by passersby, died on the way to hospital, police said.

A Royal Ulster Police source said the gunmen walked up to the car parked opposite crowded shops in the centre of Newry, and fired. They

also hurled a hand-grenade into the vehicle, but the pin had not been pulled and it failed to explode, the source said.

Witnesses said the gunmen melted back into the crowd and disappeared.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but suspicion fell on the mainly Roman Catholic Irish Republican Army.

The predominantly Catholic town is just 16 kilometres from the border with the Republic of Ireland, and many of the shoppers came from south of the border.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Guerrilla bomb kills two Spanish guards

ARETXABALETA, Spain (Reuters). — Two Spanish civil guards were killed yesterday when a booby trap planted by suspected separatist guerrillas exploded near their barracks in this Basque town, police said.

The two members of the paramilitary force's anti-guerrilla group were searching for explosives after two grenade attacks on the barracks

Friday night. Another civil guard was slightly injured when two grenades were thrown at barracks in a nearby town.

Police said the attacks bore the hallmark of the separatist guerrilla group ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom), which has made two major bomb attacks in Madrid in the past two weeks, killing 10 civil guards and injuring 60 others.

Family of five die in Italian landslide

ROME (Reuters). — Five members of one family died when a landslide destroyed two houses in the south-east Italian village of Senise yesterday, officials here said.

Three children were pulled alive from the rubble and rescue workers were searching for three other children of a second family who were buried when the houses collapsed at dawn, the Civil Protection Ministry

said. Rescue workers said hopes of finding them alive were fading.

Two brothers, aged six and eight, and a nine-year-old girl were rescued seriously injured from the wreckage of one building, which collapsed into a hole caused by the landslide. Twelve houses at the foot of a hill were damaged by the landslide but officials said most of the 50 inhabitants had fled to safety.

Thousands homeless in Riviera fires

MARSEILLES (Reuters). — Fires that swept through the French Riviera for two days have all been extinguished but the lush Mediterranean holiday region has paid a heavy price, local officials said yesterday.

Hundreds of homes were destroyed and about 2,000 people left homeless. A 74-year-old woman died in a village, east of Nice, and 18,000 acres of woodland were destroyed.

Seven hundred firemen and two firefighting planes are on "red alert," the highest state of readiness, to quell any new fires in the region.



Averell Harriman is seen with (clockwise, from top left) U.S. presidents Truman, Kennedy, Nixon and Johnson. (Reuters telephoto)

Harriman, veteran diplomat and U.S. foreign policy expert

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, New York (AP). — W. Averell Harriman, who roamed the world for decades as a trouble-shooting ambassador for Franklin Roosevelt and the Democratic presidents who followed, died early yesterday. He was 94.

Family spokesman Peter Swiers said Harriman died in the early morning at his home in Yorktown Heights. With him were his wife Pamela, and his two daughters. Family spokesmen had revealed earlier last week that he was gravely ill.

A statement issued by the State Department called Harriman one of the most distinguished statesmen of the 20th century. "Few diplomats in American public life have served their country in as many important capacities or taken part in so many history-shaping events," the Department said. "His loss will be deeply felt."

Harriman was a major contributor to U.S. foreign policy, particularly with respect to the Soviet Union, and stood near the centre of power for half a century. During that time he also served as a term as governor of New York and made two unsuccessful bids for the Democratic presidential nomination.

William Averell Harriman was born November 15, 1891, in New York City, the son of E.H. Harriman, who controlled a railway empire that stretched from Illinois to the West Coast. The elder Harriman left his two sons, Averell and Roland, a fortune estimated at \$100 million.

He had been a Republican until 1928. He was 42 when he accepted an invitation from Roosevelt, a boyhood friend, to serve with the National Recovery Administration during the Great Depression in the 1930s.

In 1943, Roosevelt dispatched Harriman to Moscow as U.S. ambassador. There, the heir to a capitalist fortune spent more time dealing with Josef Stalin than any American ever had.

When asked what he considered his greatest achievement, Harriman liked to cite a conversation with Stalin:

"It was at the time of the surrender of Japan. Stalin demanded to have a Soviet commander join Gen. MacArthur in accepting the Japanese surrender. I had no instructions, but I rejected the demand

immediately. Two or three hours later, Molotov [Soviet foreign minister] told me that Stalin had accepted our terms."

After the war, President Harry Truman placed Harriman in charge of the Marshall Plan programme for European recovery. He also served as ambassador to the Court of St. James and as Truman's secretary of commerce, foreign aid administrator and special assistant on foreign affairs.

In 1952, Harriman sought the Democratic presidential nomination, but withdrew at the party convention when it was clear Adlai E. Stevenson would be the nominee.

Two years later he was elected governor of New York. He lost a second presidential bid, in 1956, also to Stevenson. His 1958 race for reelection as governor was dubbed the battle of the millionaires. He lost to Nelson Rockefeller.

During the 1960s, Harriman served as undersecretary of state and as an ambassador at large. He negotiated the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty and served as Lyndon Johnson's representative at the 1968 Paris talks to end the Vietnam War.

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HAIFA:

Sale of subscription tickets continues at Kupat Haifa, 11 Baserwal, Tel. 04-662244, and at Garber, Central Carmel, Tel. 04-384777. Haifa subscription tickets include admission to the opera, The Marriage of Figaro!

AD903-28-073

Verbal abuse at Mapam club

Orthodox and secular clash in capital over Sabbath film show

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Secularists on Friday night hurled abuse at Agudat Yisrael municipal councilman Meir Porush and a group of his followers who arrived at the capital's German Colony to protest against the continuation of Friday night film screenings.

The screenings, organized by Mapam, Shinui and the Citizens' Rights Movement at Mapam's Moadon Yitzhaki, started earlier this month in contravention of a city ordinance. Such an activity requires a business licence, even if the films are shown free of charge, and no such licence has been issued nor has an application been made.

Porush had come to the cultural centre a week earlier to try to prevent the screening of a film - but was unsuccessful. When he and his supporters turned up soon after 10 p.m. on Friday, *On the Waterfront* was playing to a packed house.

A much larger crowd had gathered in the street to await the Orthodox onslaught. Several hooligans were the first to unleash a torrent of obscenities in both Hebrew and Yiddish, inciting younger people in the crowd to spew out their own barrage of curses.

A riot was narrowly averted by the intervention of Porush's fellow councilmen Eitan Melnik (Mapam) and Dede Ben Shitrit (One Jerusalem), who managed to usher the Sabbath observers across the road when physical violence seemed imminent.

Some in the crowd deliberately lit cigarettes in the faces of the religious protesters. Some of the Orthodox demonstrators were pawed by women who were curious to see

whether this tactic would cause them to retreat. It didn't - they stepped sideways, not backwards.

Though Porush was the leader of the group, the chief spokesman was Rabbi Ya'acov Singer, who accused Mapam of provoking an altercation by advertising the Friday night films.

"It's a breach of the status quo," he said, noting that none of the people with him was lined up on the road to hinder traffic.

The implication was that there are certain Sabbath desecrations to which the Orthodox turn a blind eye, but that the film showing was a new infringement and could not be ignored.

Mapam German Colony chairman Nachum Solan retorted that there had been wide-ranging activities in the club for 30 years and he could not understand why people who didn't even live in the area took it upon themselves to create a commotion.

Beit Yair, a religious institution, is practically next door to Moadon Yitzhaki. One of the demonstrators mentioned this, sparking a new spate of profanities from the crowd.

Adi Ben-Zvi, who lives a few houses away from Moadon Yitzhaki, had warned Mapamniks an hour before the clash that although he was in favour of the screenings, he would work towards having them banned if they became the source of neighbourhood unrest.

No uniformed police were in evidence, but a plainclothesman carrying a walkie-talkie was on the scene and reporting to base for two hours.

Most of the crowd dispersed moments after the demonstrators took their leave.



Agudat Yisrael demonstrators and Mapam activists try to outshout one another Friday night in Jerusalem. The Orthodox men had come to a Mapam cultural centre to protest against film screenings on Shabbat.

(Dan Landau)

Yisrael Koenig at centre of dispute

Acre mayor rejects Arab criticism of new adviser

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. - Mayor Eli De Castro is sticking to his controversial decision to appoint Yisrael Koenig as his special adviser on planning and tourism development in spite of mounting opposition from local Arabs.

Leaders of the Arab community warned yesterday that they would not take the matter lying down.

Koenig, who resigned recently from the Interior Ministry after 19 years as northern district representative, is disliked by many Arabs in Galilee.

They have not forgiven him for his 1976 memorandum which proposed drastic measures to reduce the Arab population and make Galilee more Jewish.

Veteran town councillor Ramsi Khouri (Rakah) said the proposed appointment would ruin the good relations that De Castro has established with the Arabs of Acre.

Many Arabs, who comprise one third of the town's population, contend that the post itself is superfluous.

But municipal spokesman David Goral said the mayor, currently abroad trying to raise funds for development projects, is adamant about the need for such a position and

Koenig's ability to fill it.

De Castro is so anxious to secure Koenig's services that he has asked the government to waive the regulations that require former senior civil servants to wait three months before taking up new appointments.

Goral maintained that there was no reason for Koenig's appointment to harm the excellent relations between the mayor and Arab residents.

Part of Koenig's task will be to help turn Acre's coastline into a major tourist attraction, with hotels, promenades and a large marina.

Goral emphasized that Arab residents - the majority of whom live in overcrowded and rundown conditions in the town's old quarter - would also benefit from the appointment of the former district representative.

"Koenig will also be responsible for the future development of the town, including ways of solving the housing problems of the Arab residents," said Goral.

But Arab leaders countered that it was precisely because of Koenig's often expressed opinions regarding the Arab population that they were so vehemently opposed to his appointment.

New UJA leader sets out his credo

The road back to 'real Jewishness'

By MOSHE KOHN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We have to educate people in what it means to be Jewish, not in what it is to fight anti-Semitism," says Martin Stein, in what is perhaps his credo as new national chairman of the United Jewish Appeal in the U.S.

Stein, 49, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, owns a chain of drugstores and a health-services corporation in that state. He was here to participate in public and private meetings in connection with his new UJA responsibilities.

He says his road back to "meaningful Jewishness" began late one Friday afternoon about 20 years ago in Acapulco, Mexico, where he and his wife Barbara were vacationing. They were on their way to a restaurant for dinner. "We weren't very traditional," he recalls, "but I thought we ought to have chicken soup for the occasion."

He asked someone for a restaurant serving that dish. The man asked if he was Jewish. When Stein replied in the affirmative, the man asked him to come to the synagogue first, as they were short one man to complete the *minyan*. He went to the synagogue for the *Kabbalat Shabbat* service, returned the next morning, and made it a regular habit during their annual Acapulco vacation.

In 1970, he took along to Acapulco his grandfather's prayer shawl and *tefillin* (phylacteries), which his grandmother had been saving, and attended weekday morning services as well as the Sabbath services.

"On our way back, I began thinking: What are you doing for your children? Any idiot can make money." The Steins have two sons: Daniel, who was 10 at the time, and Lawrence, then seven. Stein, a certified pharmacist, at the time already owned a chain of 19 drugstores employing about 800 people.

"So," he continued, "I told my wife I was going to start putting on the *tefillin* every morning so the kids could see, and would have some idea

of what to do if they should decide to be religious."

Then he started to learn to say the appropriate blessings on putting on the prayer shawl and phylacteries.

"Then I taught myself how to say the prayers, and I started getting up earlier each morning to *daven* more fully. Eventually, I stopped working on the Sabbath - I got time - and I found I got time for the evening services, too."

My older son went to Ohr Somayach [a yeshiva in Jerusalem for people without much Jewish background], and today he's "Conservative." My wife isn't very traditional, and our home wasn't kosher. Today our kitchen is entirely *milchig* (dairy), and if we want a meat meal we eat out.

The person who had the greatest influence on Stein, Jewishly speaking, was his grandmother, the one who had saved her late husband's phylacteries, which Stein eventually started using. "But the middle generation saved my *bobbe* (grandmother - Stein peppered his conversation with many Yiddishisms) and my children didn't know a thing. Our kids don't have that kind of *bobbe*, so if we didn't worry about their Jewish education they wouldn't have any."

Stein, who in Jerusalem alternately wore a colourful Bukharan skullcap and an Ashkenazi black one, came back to his UJA credo. "I sometimes wonder," he said, "how many Jews would respond to the

"Without that we might as well be Unitarians. The big problem of the American Diaspora is that we're losing Jews by kindness, the way the Kaifeng Jews disappeared. We must put much more emphasis on Jewish education, so that we and our children and their children will better understand our role in the world."

Stein participated in the recent meeting of the Jewish Agency Assembly in Jerusalem. "It was a wonderful learning experience. It gave me a new insight into some of the problems facing the Jewish people, and a chance to meet new people from all over, and deepen my relations with others."

"The fundamental issue there was how to get the Agency to operate more efficiently, and especially how to meet the needs of new immigrants better. Of course, the UJA as such isn't responsible for allocations. But I feel responsible. The donor gives me money with a certain degree of trust and I feel I have to fulfil that trust. Jews today are more enlightened about that. They don't just kneecap and give their money. They want to know how their money is spent."

In Milwaukee, Stein belongs to synagogues of several movements, and is active in a wide variety of Jewish and general philanthropic and civic causes. "I have made it a point," he says, "to be active - and as a visible Jew - in general causes. I think that's very important for both the Jews and the *goyim*."

Besides his UJA and Agency posts, he is on the boards of a number of other pro-Israel causes, was national chairman of the \$60 million Operation Moses campaign in 1985, and is a member of the national board of the Habad-Lubavitch Hassidic movement.

Martin Stein

Abie Nathan refused SA visa; wanted to see for himself

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - Abie Nathan, founder and guiding force of the Peace Ship and other humanitarian endeavours, has been refused a visa to South Africa, where he had intended to meet with black and Jewish leaders.

Nathan, who has organized aid campaigns for refugees in Ethiopia, Kampuchea and other places, had planned to raise one million dollars from the South African Jewish community to open medical clinics for needy blacks there. He also wanted to bring Jewish and black leaders closer together.

After organizing an anti-apartheid demonstration, Nathan received letters from Britain and South Africa denying that the blacks in South Africa were in a plight. He decided to go and see for himself, and applied for a visa about two months ago.

Nathan had made contact with a number of black South African leaders who recently visited Israel on a study course at the Histadrut's Afro-Asian Institute. They had made appointments for him to meet with Bishop Desmond Tutu and black leader Nelson Mandela's wife, Winnie.

Since then, Nathan has been calling for the freedom of Nelson Mandela on the Voice of Peace radio station daily. He is also organizing petition drives and demonstrations against apartheid, and has called on Israel to sever its ties with South Africa and to boycott all South African goods.

A few days ago, Nathan finally received a letter from the South African ambassador officially refusing him a visa.

"They won't let me be humanitarian, so I'm launching a campaign against apartheid, getting petitions signed and forming a public committee. I have no other way," Nathan said.

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Relief for victims of spinal deformities

By MENACHEM SHALEV

For The Jerusalem Post

A novel method of "fixing" spinal columns recently introduced at Meir Hospital in Kiryat Sabza, will bring relief to hundreds of children with scoliosis and to adults suffering from fractures of the spine.

Scoliosis is a deformity of the spinal column which affects 2 per cent of Israeli schoolchildren. Of these, some 150 a year require remedial surgery.

The new apparatus, named Cotrel-Dubouset, after its two French inventors, allows surgeons to fix spinal deformities by rotating the spine and not, as in previous methods, by stretching it.

The rotation eliminates the danger of paralysis, and of damage to the nervous system. The patient can leave his bed after two days, and need not be placed in a plaster cast.

There is also less disfigurement after the operation.

Meir Hospital's Dr. Tom Hallel told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that the Cotrel-Dubouset apparatus was basically an improved version of the old method of implanting rods and hooks in the spinal column.

The new method was brought to Israel by Dr. Reuven Gepstein, who used it in the U.S. It has been gaining wide acceptance in Europe and the U.S. in the past two years.

Hallel said the apparatus had also proved successful in treating spinal fractures, allowing for greater stability in the fixation of the spine.

The cause of scoliosis is unknown. It is more frequent in girls than in boys.

Hallel emphasized the importance of early detection of the deformity. In the U.S., mandatory inspections of the spine have been instituted in all schools. If not treated in time, scoliosis can lead to increasing deformity and psychological and cosmetic problems. Eventually, it may also impair heart and lung functions.

Arava demos planned on transmitter work

EILAT (Itim). - Arava residents are to block roads and demonstrate during Vice President Bush's visit, to protest against American contractors being allowed to build the Voice of America transmitter.

A Friday meeting of area councils decided on the protests. Local residents want Israeli companies to be given preference in the construction work.

Pollution of aquifer

BEERSHEBA (Itim). - Israel's coastal aquifer is in danger of being polluted by toxic chemical wastes, according to ecological experts.

Water Commissioner, Zernach Yishai has ordered factories in the Beersheba region to take steps to prevent further hazards. Following the seepage of toxic waste from the Ramat Hovav waste-disposal site into groundwater and into the sea. The toxic waste has also had an adverse effect on vegetation in the area.

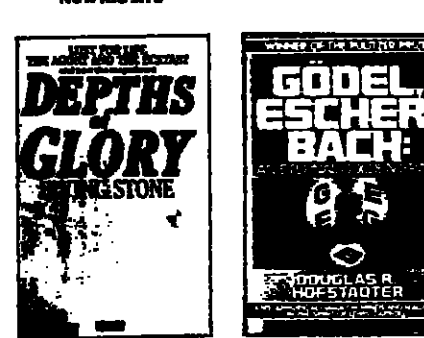
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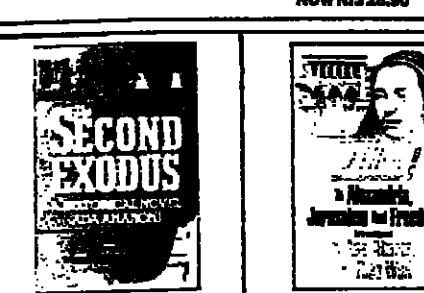
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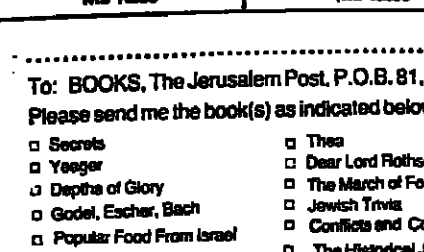
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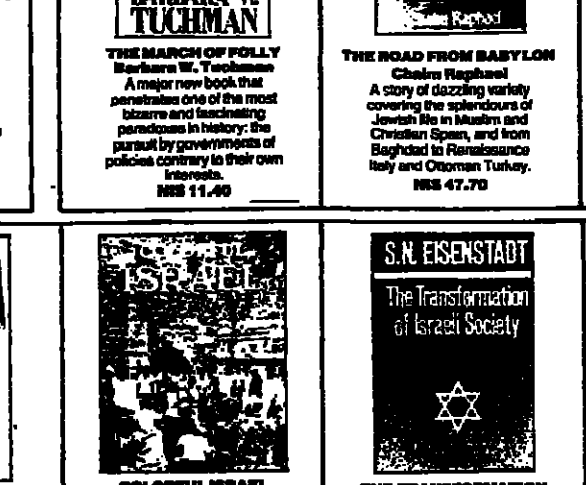
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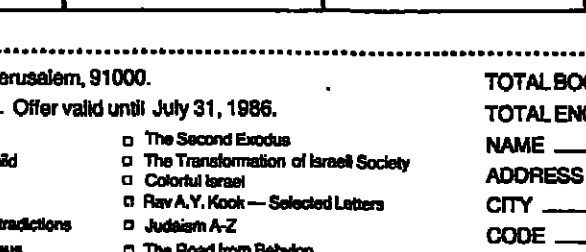
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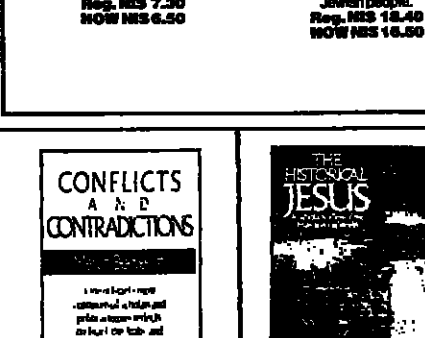


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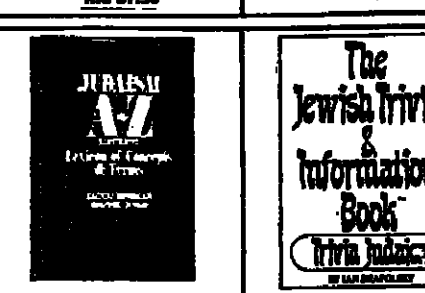
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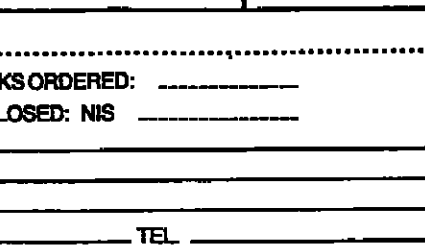
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Dorit Kristal and Barak Richman.

(Ami Lieberman)

Getting to know you

Breaking down stereotypes was what this summer's Israel Forum for youth was all about, writes Lea Levavi.

A HUNDRED American Jewish teenagers and an equal number of their Israeli peers recently spent 10 days together touring the country, getting to know each other, and discussing issues of Jewish identity and Diaspora-Israel relations.

The project was organized by the Israel Forum, a group of about 300 volunteers headed by its founder, businessman David Kulitz, concerned about bringing Israel and the Diaspora closer together. Until now, they have worked with their own contemporaries in the Diaspora, but now they've decided that the future of the Jewish people requires getting youth involved.

During the two days devoted to serious discussions, the youngsters lived at Ne'urim, a school near Netanya. There, between a discussion on Jewish pluralism in Israel and a lecture by Lova Eliav, the young people explained what they were getting out of the experience.

For Barak Richman, a 16-year-old high school junior from Philadelphia, this is his second visit to Israel. The first was with his parents and several other American Jewish families.

"I didn't have the chance to meet Israeli kids on that trip, and that's why I wanted to go on this one," he said. "I go to a Jewish day school where there are children from Israel, but it's as if they didn't bring much of Israel with them to the United States. I wanted to know what kids who actually live in Israel think, and

that's what I'm finding out now...I had some stereotypes about Israelis before I came, but now I can't even remember what they were and I don't think I want to remember."

For him, as for most if not all of the American participants, religion is an important part of what it means to be Jewish, whether they are Reform, Conservative or Orthodox. When they hear an Israeli say he eats on Yom Kippur because he's hungry, they find that hard to swallow.

"For the Israelis, just living here is all it takes to be Jewish, and they don't think we can be true Jews in America - religion or not," Barak said. "I was warned they would try to convince me to come on aliyah, but they're nice and polite about it. The only person who sometimes pressures me on the subject is myself. It is something I consider, but I simply don't know what I want to do with my future yet."

Dorit Kristal, who just finished high school and is about to start her national service, did remember the stereotypes about American Jewry with which she came into the program. "I thought most of them didn't care about Israel, other than maybe to give money, which I figured wasn't a big effort for them anyway. Now I know that these kids, at least, care a lot. They want to belong to this country, whether or not they actually live here. Of course, I'm sorry they don't see aliyah as necessary for them but I'm glad at least they identify with Israel."

IN A SENSE, the programme convinced the convinced. The Israeli participants were children of Israel Forum members; the Americans, children of UJA Young Leadership members or youngsters active in other aspects of Jewish community life. Subjects of Zionism and Jewish identity are not new to them, and they don't wrinkle up their noses at the idea of spending part of their summer vacation discussing such topics. Also, though they got to like and respect each other, they did not seem to have changed basic attitudes.

Rabbi Yohanan Fried, one of the Israel Forum volunteers who ran the programme, nevertheless had hope. "We don't see this as a one-time thing. We hope the kids will make commitments to share what they've learned here with their home communities, to keep in touch and perhaps to take on joint projects - say, volunteer work in a development town - perhaps next summer."

The Israel Forum is planning to bring a group of slightly older young people 18 to 20 years old, for a year of service in Israel starting in September. Longer-range plans include bringing 1,000 Diaspora families to spend Israel's 40th anniversary with Israeli families. For this and to expand its work in general, the forum is seeking additional volunteers. Anyone interested should contact the Israel Forum, care of the Jewish Agency, 17 Kaplan St. telephone 03-258211.

WHEN Marty Knowlton, a lecturer at a New England College, reached his late fifties 10 years ago, he began to ponder the problems of approaching old age.

"One of the things that bothered me was the idea that, as you get older, your mind begins to fail. I saw this as one of the most destructive myths of aging, and I didn't agree. Your mind should continue to grow as long as you live. I thought that if people could get into a classroom and find that they could still learn as well as they ever did, that would relieve their concern."

Interviewed on a recent visit to Israel, Knowlton had reason to feel some satisfaction as he reviewed the result of that theory.

Each year, 100,000 people over the age of 60 are now participating in the Elderhostel programme which Knowlton founded. Eight-hundred colleges in 25 foreign countries offer special Elderhostel courses, including six colleges and universities in Israel. Although the Elderhostel programme is non-profit, Knowlton notes that "it generates profit for a lot of people - some say about \$70 million dollars, all told." But most satisfying to Knowlton is that the hundreds of thousands of people who have taken part in Elderhostel programmes have confirmed his suspicion: growing old need not mean the end of the mind's growth.

The fact that Elderhostel fulfilled a need can be seen from its spectacular growth. In 1975, Knowlton arranged for five New Hampshire colleges to offer short courses specifically for older adults. Two hundred adults signed up. During the second year, 20 colleges in six states joined the programme, and four thousand people applied. Two thousand had to be turned away. After that, growth became even more dramatic: 4,800 students in 1977; 7,200 in 1978 and 12,000 in 1979.

Elderly students can now study courses such as "Major issues in medical ethics," "The mystery novel," "Archaic Greek art," and "So you want to write a book" at institutions ranging from Yale University to Miss Porter's School in Connecticut. Outside the United States, hostellers can study "Modern

Jerusalem Post Reporter HOW CAN Israel utilize the enormous potential of its healthy elderly citizens to help its over-burdened, under-financed social services provide for the elderly in need?

The answer may lie in a concept developed in the U.S.: the "service credit."

Working on the principle of a blood bank - give now, receive later when needed - the service-credit concept refers to a system in which the elderly provide services in exchange for credits applied towards services they themselves need. In one U.S. programme, for example, the elderly earn credits by staffing a kindergarten. The children's parents redeem these credits by manning a drivers' pool that serves the elderly at night and on weekends.

The concept of service credits as a

Never too late

Each year 1,000 older men and women live and learn in Israel and other countries as part of the Elderhostel programme. Carol Novis reports.

India" in New Delhi, "The place of sport in Australia" in Sydney, and "Cheese, cows, chocolate and mountains" in Switzerland.

ISRAEL became part of the Elderhostel network four years ago. The programme here is run in cooperation with Israel Study Tours of Jerusalem, Operations Manager Alon Bar-Nur relies on a small permanent staff and about 25 "coordinators" who travel with each group.

One-week programmes are offered by Beit Berl College, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Haifa University, Bezael, Hebrew University and Everyman's University (Open University). There are courses in "Modern Israeli society," "Photographing Jerusalem," "Man in the Desert," "Middle East Conflict" and "Jewish folklore," among others. Participants generally take part in three consecutive one-week courses, moving from university to university.

The cost averages \$2,000 for three weeks, including flight, room and board, and all excursions. That sum is relatively low because students are usually housed and fed in college dormitories, in keeping with the no-luxury hostel philosophy. A publicity pamphlet warns, "The food served on Elderhostel campuses is wholesome and nutritious, but not up to gourmet standards."

Next year, new courses will be offered on "The status of women" at Everyman's University and "Jewish Philosophy" at Haifa University. A new programme starting next winter at Kibbutz Kfar Blum will give participants a chance to experience the daily life of a kibbutz. "They will wake up at 6:00 am, work until 8:30

am then eat breakfast with the other kibbutzniks," said Bar-Nur. "They will learn about everything that goes on at a kibbutz."

Bar-Nur bristles at the suggestion that lectures are perhaps watered down to accommodate senior citizens who won't be writing exams. "They're serious about learning, and so are we," he said. "At all our campuses we get the very best professors and we evaluate them all the time. If the standard isn't high enough, then we change."

Although 2,000 people came to Israel on an Elderhostel programme in 1984-5, registration this year has fallen significantly. Bar-Nur refuses to give the exact figure. He credits the cancellations to the terrorist scare which has seriously hurt tourism in general this year.

"People who have come this year have asked me for the telephone numbers of people who have cancelled, so they can try to convince them to come after all," Bar-Nur said. "We aren't allowed to do that, of course, but I tell them that they should be ambassadors by word of mouth in these difficult times."

Elderhostels say the programme's popularity rests on three factors. It is an educational experience which has a special appeal for the well-educated; 80 per cent of all participants have had some higher education, compared to 15-17 per cent of the general population in that age group. It is a travel and vacation opportunity at relatively low expense. And it affords a chance to meet new, interesting people who share a similar taste for adventure and stimulation.

LILLIAN Beauvais of Cambridge, Mass. was on her second Elderhostel

trip to Israel recently. Her husband, who "doesn't like groups," declined to accompany her, but Beauvais had no occasion to complain of loneliness.

"I never felt alone," she said. "I met a lot of exciting people. The people who come on these trips are people who want to learn, and they're all so interesting and enthusiastic."

During her three weeks in Israel, Beauvais studied "Early man in the Holy Land" at the University of Haifa, "The Bible and the land" at the Hebrew University, and "The Middle East - a political puzzle," at Open University, which included the highlight of her trip: a day visit to Gaza.

So moving did she and her classmates find their studies in Israel, that one of the couples decided on the spot to get married in a religious ceremony. Their original wedding, many years previously, had been a civil marriage. The religious ceremony was arranged by the Elderhostel administration and enthusiastically attended, by all the other members of the class. Enthusiasm has had other manifestations too. Said Beauvais, "I know of several people who were so impressed that they sent cheques to the universities."

Beauvais, who is in her 60s, was not at all daunted by the physical demands of scrambling around archaeological digs from morning to night. "There was a woman on the course who was 75. One man was even older. If anyone felt it was too much for them, they just went as far as they could and then stopped," she said.

Just to be on the safe side, coordinators are trained to deal with medical problems.

Bar-Nur is convinced that Elderhostel offers something that Israel tourism needs: "We have a great country, but the number of tourists is relatively low compared to tourism in other countries. I believe it is because our tourism needs new directions. We need more depth. Elderhostel is offering that kind of depth."

Having just finished her second study trip in Israel, Beauvais said, "I'm sure I'll come again."

Credit where it's due

One American participant, Prof. Edgar Cahn of Florida International University, has become widely known as a leading advocate of service credits. He told the workshop about an initial experiment in the Midwest state of Missouri, in which persons over 60 earned service credits by providing "respite care" - assistance to families caring for their elderly. In return, the participants could use their credits to receive similar care or homemaker assistance.

Since the Missouri experiment, Cahn said, two U.S. states have introduced service credits into law, three more states are testing the idea

and it is under consideration by the legislatures of seven more.

Even synagogue congregations and labour unions can employ the system by pledging several hundred hours per month in service credits, said Cahn. These are held in trust by the organization for use by its members if they need homemaker services, day care or other benefits.

According to Cahn, the service credit represents a new type of barter currency that matches "surplus" people - the retired elderly - with unmet social service needs. The productive capacity of the elderly that now goes unused can be transformed into a marketable asset which can "generate real purchasing power."

"This currency permits citizens to redefine themselves as contributors and producers, rather than as merely worthy receivers of alms," said Cahn.

Mules and mailmen

Mum's the word / Judy Labensohn

"IS THAT the man who rides into town on a white mule and all the dead people wake up?" the six-year-old asks when we tell her that her abba may become a *shaliach* (emissary).

"No, dear. That's his first cousin, the *meshiach*," I correct her and wait for the next stab in the dark.

Five days later, she wonders if a *shaliach* is like a mailman. This is sensible first-grade logic, since the generally accepted meaning of *shaliach* is messenger boy.

The six-year-old is in good company, being unable to define the position. Most of the teachers at Kiryat Moriah's *shaliach* Training School in Jerusalem are also in a quandary. Abba has been spending 10 hours a day there, grappling with the essence of a many-headed position which demands many hats.

"I think it's like playing octopus for two years," I conclude after my five-day stint in the mini-course for spouses. "You have to have lots of hands in many different pies."

"I see it more as a masochist's dream come true," says one *eshet shaliach*, preparing for her second round.

At the mini-course (for indeed our task is mini compared to that of a *shaliach*), I am warned of the following: I will have to hold the children's hands for the first five months in the Diaspora. During that time period, I will have to learn how to merge onto super highways, how to use a credit card, and how to tell my host com-

munity what a wonderful community they have (for that is what they want to hear), while still maintaining that Jerusalem is the centre of the universe.

Only Menachem Ravivi, director general of the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency, presents a definition of a *shaliach* which is adequately compact to take abroad. I scribble it on my right hand in indelible ink, lest I forget among the last minute packing, selling, buying and parting.

"A *shaliach* is someone who represents and presents the option of a Jewish way of life in the State of Israel."

I put it on a tape cassette for the six-year-old to listen to before she falls asleep at night. For several years now, she has believed that all Jews should live in Israel. Consequently, three days before take-off, she decides to stay at her girlfriend Naomi's house in Jerusalem.

"You can pick me up in two years," she instructs.

The 10-year-old, who can't find Diaspora on his globe, is sick of dinner discussions on Jewish survival, intermarriage and aliyah. He just wants to survive the next two years, so he opts to fulfil his own Zionist dream of living on a kibbutz with homes.

"You can pick me up in two years, too," he instructs.

The three-year-old, whose sense of geography ends at the corner *makolet* (grocery store), wonders

how we'll all fit into his Fischer-Price airplane to go to Diaspora.

Meanwhile, I make up speeches in my head, medieval speeches which explain to Diaspora Jewry that Jerusalem is the centre of the world. I also regress to biting my nails which, after all I've heard of the two-year exercise in frustration tolerance called *shlichut*, seems an appropriate response.

And in hushed conversations at 2 a.m. when neither the future *shaliach* nor his spouse can fall asleep, we ponder the quintessential question: Do we ride into town on white mules, or do we call Avis?

(Mum's the word columnist Judy Labensohn is on *shlichut* in Minneapolis, Minn.)

SAUDI ARABIA is paving the way for its women to step into the jobs of thousands of foreign workers set to leave the kingdom in the next five years.

Their role in the conservative Moslem society has become a talking point with calls for women to take more part in the nation's development and replace foreigners hired during the oil boom.

Officials say 70,000 jobs - of which 50,000 are now held by expatriates from countries like Egypt and Jordan - will become available for Saudi women over the next five years.

"There will be 20,000 jobs in the teaching sector and 50,000 foreigners currently employed in health and education will be replaced by Saudi women," said Uthman al-Ahmed, vice-chairman of the civil service bureau.

Replacing foreign manpower by "Saudiization" is a priority. Hit by falling oil revenues, Saudi Arabia's five-year development plan for 1985-1990 projects 10,000 foreign workers

leaving each month over the rest of the decade.

A COUNTRY of about 10 million people, Saudi Arabia has spent billions of dollars on educating women.

There are now some 700,000 girls at school and last year 4,000 women graduated from Saudi universities.

The first school for girls opened in 1956, when King Fahd was his country's first education minister. Secondary education started seven years later.

The question of whether women should work - when Islam expects menfolk to provide for them - has been actively debated in Saudi Arabia, which applies a strict code of female dress and does not allow women to drive.

The issue prompted top theologian Sheikh Abdulaziz Bin Baz to

rule last year that women could work if they did not mix with men.

Saudi women were first allowed government jobs in 1980. Women workers in the public and private sectors now total 163,800, of a total estimated workforce of three million.

Women are mainly employed as teachers, but there are female doctors and banks for women run by women. Now there is talk of setting up factories along similar lines.

THE PROSPECT of more women entering the labour force has sparked keen debate in local newspapers and fuelled demands that they be given more rights.

In an article published in *Al-Riyadh*, Mohammed al-Asimi said: "Woman has progressed. She no longer makes cooking and cleaning

her life. There is nothing to stop us from giving her what she wants."

In a commentary in *Al-Riyadh*, Laila Bakshan echoed the view of many Saudis when she cautioned against what she said were the perils of an increase in the female workforce.

"Many women make a mistake when they think that by working they do not have to listen to their elders or their husbands."

"This type causes the destruction of families and the society," she wrote. (Reuters)

Women as peacemakers

A WEEK-LONG programme of lectures, discussions and cultural events focussing on the role of women as peacemakers will begin tonight at Jerusalem's Zionist Confederation House. For more information, call (03)223772 or (02)432120.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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Rabbi Levi Lauer, Director, Pardes Institute of Jewish Studies

Monday, August 4 JERUSALEM IN POETRY
Readings by Caryl Bulmer, accompanied on the harp by Shoshana Harari

Monday, August 11 "IF I FORGET THEE" - Reflections on the Meaning of Tisha B'Av for our Time
Dr. Chaim Pearl

Monday, August 18 ISRAEL, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Justus R. Weiner, Ministry of Justice

Monday, August 25 THE POLITICAL SITUATION TODAY
Eliezer Whartman, Editor, Israel Press Service

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BASEBALL/Roger Clemens wins his 17th Grand slam lifts Sox

NEW YORK (AP). — Roger Clemens, the top winner in the Major Leagues, pitched a two-hitter and the Boston Red Sox again backed him with a grand slam Friday night for an 8-1 victory over the California Angels.

Rich Gedman's grand slam capped a five-run fifth inning and helped Clemens raise his record to 17-2. The Red Sox, who broke a four-game losing streak, have hit three grand slams this season, all with Clemens on the mound.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Twins 9, Yankees 5

Gary Gaetti drove in five runs with two homers, backing Neal Heaton to his first victory with Minnesota as the Twins beat New York, ending the Yankees' three-game winning streak.

Tigers 9, Royals 2

John Grubb homered and drove in four runs and Kirk Gibson and Lance Parrish hit consecutive homers, leading Detroit past Kansas City. Rookie Eric King, 7-2, got the victory as Detroit won for the 11th time in 15 games.

A's 6, Blue Jays 5

Carney Lansford led off the bottom of the 10th inning with a home run, lifting Oakland over Toronto.

Brewers 4, Mariners 2

Charlie Moore's two-run double in the second inning helped Milwaukee overcome their base-running mistakes in Seattle. The Brewers had 10 hits and got four walks, but had five runners thrown out trying to take extra bases.

Orioles 6, White Sox 2

Fred Lytle and Rick Dempsey hit solo home runs as Baltimore beat Chicago and sent the White Sox to their fifth straight loss.

Rangers 7, Indians 5

Pete Incaviglia's run-scoring single broke a seventh-inning tie and Larry Parrish drove in three runs as Texas beat Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Phillies 4, Astros 2

Charles Hudson allowed one unearned run over six innings and Mike Schmidt homered as Philadelphia snapped Houston's seven-game winning streak.

Reds 9, Expos 2

Eric Davis homered and scored three runs and Buddy Bell hit a three-run home to back John Denny's five-hitter and lead Cincinnati over Montreal, ending the Reds' five-game losing streak.

Giants 7, Pirates 3

Pittsburgh first baseman Sid Bream committed two run-scoring errors during a four-run third inning and Dan Gladden hit a two-run double in the fifth as San Francisco beat Pittsburgh.



OFF THE MARK. — Orioles second baseman Juan Benilla throws wildly to first after forcing Chicago's Sox Wayne Tellezon at second in an attempted double play in Baltimore Friday night. Baltimore beat the White Sox 6-2. (Reuter telephoto)

Cardinals 3, Padres 2

Bob Forsch scattered six hits while pitching into the eighth inning and Vince Coleman and Ozzie Smith singled home runs in the second as St. Louis beat San Diego for their

fourth straight victory.

Cubs 8, Dodgers 3

Steve Trout limited Los Angeles to five hits over six innings and Jody Davis hit a two-run homer, leading Chicago over the Dodgers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	63	28	.692	—
Montreal	49	44	.527	15
Philadelphia	47	47	.500	17 1/2
St. Louis	42	52	.447	22 1/2
Chicago	41	51	.446	23 1/2
Pittsburgh	38	55	.409	26

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	54	43	.557	—
San Francisco	51	45	.531	2 1/2
San Diego	47	49	.489	7 1/2
Cincinnati	45	49	.479	7 1/2
Los Angeles	45	51	.469	8 1/2
Atlanta	43	53	.447	9 1/2

FRIDAY'S GAMES: Chicago 6, Los Angeles 3; Philadelphia 4, Houston 2; San Francisco 7, Pittsburgh 3; Cincinnati 9, Montreal 2; New York at Atlanta, 7 p.m.; St. Louis at San Diego 7 p.m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	58	37	.611	—
New York	55	42	.569	3 1/2
Cleveland	51	43	.543	6 1/2
Baltimore	52	44	.542	6 1/2
Toronto	52	46	.531	7 1/2
Detroit	50	46	.521	8 1/2
Minnesota	45	49	.479	12 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	50	45	.526	—
Texas	49	48	.505	2
Kansas City	45	52	.464	6
Chicago	42	53	.442	8
Seattle	43	55	.439	8 1/2
Oakland	41	57	.418	10 1/2
Minnesota	40	56	.417	10

FRIDAY'S GAMES: Minnesota 9, New York 5; Detroit 5, Kansas City 2; Baltimore 6, Chicago 2; Texas 7, Cleveland 5; Milwaukee 4, Seattle 3; Oakland 6, Toronto 5; 10 Innings; Boston 8, California 1.

GOLF: Dutch Open

Anti-S.A. protesters strike

AMSTERDAM (Reuter). — Saboteurs against the Dutch Open Golf Championship is the newest tactic of anti-apartheid activists in the Netherlands.

Play was delayed Friday at the tournament in Noordwijk by holes dug in three greens to protest at the participation of five golfers closely connected with South Africa.

The authorities refused visas to all South African players, but the five men — Hugh Baiocchi, Phil Simmons, Tony Johnstone, Mark McNulty and Ted Webber — held documents from other countries.

Leading scores after yesterday's third round: 283 Severiano Ballesteros (Spain) 69 67 71; 287 Manuel Piñero (Spain) 70 66 71; Gordon Brand Jr. (Britain) 71 67 69; Jose Rivero (Spain) 72 66 69.

Games' sad start

EDINBURGH (AP). — Bermuda was ordered yesterday to return home immediately, joining the mass boycott of the Commonwealth Games.

David Smith, a 24-year-old electrician from England, became the first gold medalist in the Games track and field competition, capturing the hammer throw.

Jane Kerr had picked up the first swimming medal of the Games in the women's 100m. free style.

TENNIS

Hana weds, Mac comes back

PRAGUE. — Hana Mandlikova thought there was no better way to spend a day off from a major tennis tournament than to get married.

Not the whole day, though. Time must be put aside for practice, too. On Friday, Mandlikova, the world's fourth-ranked women's tennis player, wed Jan Sedlak, an Australian restaurateur who was born in Czechoslovakia, in a quiet ceremony at Prague's Old Town Hall.

The bride did not wear white. "I had to wear white at Wimbledon," Mandlikova said. "So I decided to wear leather (to the wedding)."

Appearing at a news conference in a green and yellow sweatshirt and plaid trousers, she was asked where her husband Jan was. She snapped: "Why should I tell you? He's around."

When one reporter commented that it usually took months to book a ceremony at the Old Town Hall, she retorted: "There is only one Hana Mandlikova."

Asked how often she expected to see her husband, Mandlikova replied: "My life is not going to change that much. I am still going to travel. If we can see each other, we will."



FRIDAY'S BRIDE. — Hana Mandlikova (Reuter)



MELLOW? — John McEnroe (Reuter)

I will do the same as before and concentrate on my tennis."

The couple plan to go on a honeymoon in the Netherlands this week for a few days before Mandlikova goes on the U.S. circuit.

Her husband has no connection with tennis, Mandlikova said.

In Inglewood, California, John McEnroe took a set off Ivan Lendl and led 3-0 in the deciding in his comeback game late Thursday night.

After nearly six months of self-imposed exile, the American finally yielded to the world number one on a tiebreaker, Lendl winning

the exhibition match 6-4, 3-6, 7-6 to take the Forum Challenge Series.

"Once I got started I think I played well considering who I was up against and given the fact that I haven't played a match in five and a half months," McEnroe said.

McEnroe is currently rated seventh in the world despite a hiatus that began soon after he lost his number one ranking to Lendl following defeats in the U.S. and Australian Opens.

During his absence from the game, McEnroe, a seemingly mellower character, has become a father. Actress Tatum O'Neal gave birth to their baby boy recently.

In the game against Lendl McEnroe got off to a slow start before a boisterous crowd that was clearly behind him.

He was unable to overcome Lendl's strong baseline game, but then took an early lead in the second set thanks to some crisp serving and volleying and levelled the match.

In the deciding set McEnroe jumped into a 3-0 lead after two service breaks, only to falter against the match-hardened Lendl who went on to lift the \$100,000 first prize. (Reuter, AP)

CRICKET

Kiwis take first innings lead

LONDON (Reuter). — A cultured century by Martin Crowe, who shared a record stand with Bruce Edgar, and some determined middle-order resistance enabled New Zealand to take a first innings lead of 35, with a wicket still to fall, over England in the first cricket Test at Lord's today. Crowe's fine 106 was the highlight of the third day as he and Edgar, who made an arduous 83, put on 210 for the third wicket.

At the close, New Zealand, 127 for two overnight, were 342 for nine in reply to England's first innings of 307 and led by 34. As New Zealand lost two wickets for five runs to Graham Dilley on Friday at the opening of their innings, they went to bed happy last night.

England's only cause for celebration yesterday was caused by the bowling of spinner Phil Edmonds, who took four wickets, including both Crowe brothers and on the way took his tally of Test wickets past the 100 mark. Edmonds also dived to make a brilliant catch to dismiss Ian Smith.

New Zealand's batsmen were otherwise untroubled by the England attack in which Dilley was unable to repeat his most penetrative form, and both Neil Foster and Neil Radford laboured without reward on a slow pitch.

Crowe and Edgar repaired the damage done by Dilley in the most emphatic style, comfortably beating their country's previous third-wicket best against England of 190 by Bev Congdon and Brian Hastings here in 1973. Later Jeremy Coney contributed 51.

An extraordinary development on Friday resulted in two substitutes keeping wicket for England, something unprecedented in Test cricket. A bouncer from New Zealand pace bowler Richard Hadlee, who took 6 for 80, knocked the batsman, wicket-keeper, Bruce French, almost unconscious. The result was a surprise return to Test cricket for former England wicketkeeper, Bob Taylor. At first Bill Athey kept wicket. Then, when French needed three stitches and was obviously out of action, the 45-year-old Taylor abandoned his public relations job at Lord's to keep wicket for the first time in first-class cricket since he retired at the end of the 1984 season.

French could hardly remember what hit him. "I can't remember anything at all about it really. For 10 minutes I didn't know where I was, although I don't think I ever actually lost consciousness. I was trying to move my arms and legs but they wouldn't respond and I couldn't speak either. It was a really weird feeling. I have got a throbbing

headache. Walking is a bit of a lottery at the moment. To be honest, I don't feel too bright."

Taylor, his silver hair covered by the customary floppy white hat, received a tumultuous welcome from the crowd as he came onto the pitch after two overs of New Zealand's first innings with the approval of New Zealand captain Jeremy Coney.

New Zealand assistant manager Glenn Turner said: "We had the right to refuse, but we did not exercise that right and gave permission for Taylor to keep wicket."

On Friday, bobby Parks became the fourth player to keep wicket for England. The selectors summoned Parks, of Hampshire, when it became clear that French was still not fit and they felt it was unfair to expect veteran stand-in Taylor to do the job all day.

Parks, 27-year-old son of former England wicketkeeper Jim, was involved in a sudden call-up that provided the next act to unfold in the remarkable drama which has captured much of the spotlight.

Hadlee's controlled fast bowling enabled him to equal the record of England all-rounder Ian Botham of taking five wickets in a Test innings 26 times.

Scores: England 307, New Zealand 342 for 9.

BOWLS Ra'anana sends two teams to semifinals

TEL AVIV. — Two teams from Ra'anana and one each from Kfar Hamaacabiah and Savoyon have reached the semi-final stage of the Israel Bowls Association's annual men's four premier league competition. The semi-finals and final will be played off at the recently-opened Haifa Bowling Club green on August 9.

The first stage of the meet started a month ago, with eight teams participating, each made up of two squads of four. The initial stage comprising a two-section round-robin — saw the rather surprising demise of two sides from the usually successful Ramat Gan club, in addition to one each from Haifa and Netanya (Wingate Institute).

Ten teams of eight are taking part in the women's national bowls league and another 22 squads of four in the men's premier (second division).

In all, nearly 250 men and women are engaged in the league action, making this 11th season of IBA competition by far the biggest to date.

Meanwhile, the half-way stage is approaching in the association's inaugural mixed pairs national championships, which are being contested by some 100 teams at the Ramat Gan, Ra'anana, Savoyon and Netanya greens.

U.S. football — Britons catch the fever

LONDON (Reuter). — American football, described by one London reporter as "a subtle blend of chess, ballet and grievous bodily harm," is becoming firmly entrenched in the British way of life.

So captivated have many Britons become that promoters of the Chicago Bears-Dallas Cowboys pre-season game at Wembley Stadium here on August 3 sold out 80,000 tickets in 10 days.

Statistics tell the story of the sport's rise in popularity. Touchdown Magazine started in 1983 and has a 38,000 monthly circulation. A National Football League (NFL) supporters club claims 6,000 members, and 10,000 amateurs play in some 200 teams.

Enthusiasts credit television for the upsurge in interest. Viewers have grown from 800,000 to four million since professional games from the U.S. started appearing on British television in 1982 — and this in a country where football usually means soccer.

British fans say they are drawn by the American game's strategic complexity, physical contact and larger-than-life heroes. Some say they view it as a family sport and follow it because of disillusionment with crowd violence at soccer games.

The Bears-Cowboys game would be an important contest anywhere. The teams last met at Texas Stadium in November. The Bears whipped the glamorous hometown boys 44-0 and two months later won American football's most coveted prize, the Super Bowl.

Stephen Fay grasped the significance of the Wembley rematch in London's Business magazine this month when he wrote: "The game is between two of the top teams in the U.S., the Chicago Bears, who won the Super Bowl earlier this year, and the Dallas Cowboys, who expect to win it every year."

The game is the third between U.S. professional teams at Wembley, a soccer stadium better known in the U.S. for last year's Live-Aid benefit concert. Games in 1983 and 1984 drew fewer than 45,000.

Next month's game, which will be seen live in the U.S., will also have a distinctly American flavour with cheerleaders, marching bands and Budweiser beer all prominent. A black market has even developed with touts asking up to \$150 for \$30 tickets.

Wembley is ready for the big event. Stadium press officer Martin Corrie said its natural turf was judged to be in superb shape by Cowboys star Ed "Too Tall" Jones during a visit this summer.

Both teams are bringing 90-man squads. The Chicago squad includes William "The Refrigerator" Perry, the 144 kgs All-American hero with a British following big enough for him to feature in a national supermarket's television commercial carrying his lunch to work in an icebox.

British fans say American football owes its popularity to television. Cheerleader Productions, producers of a Sunday night highlights show on Channel 4, says their audience has grown five-fold since an initial broadcast in 1982 drew 800,000.

Television gave publisher Michael Niblock the idea to start Touchdown Magazine when he stayed up until 1.30 a.m. to watch a live broadcast of the 1983 Super Bowl. "American football is the perfect marriage between TV and sport," he said.

Many Britons are turning to American football disillusioned by crowd violence at soccer matches.

"You've got to put it down to the bad time soccer is having. I certainly wouldn't take my children to soccer today," Niblock said. Statistics show the broadcasts also attract a large number of women and children.

"I can't really see American football taking the place of soccer as the national sport until youngsters are brought into the game," Niblock said. "It hasn't happened yet, but physical education teachers are starting to throw a ball around."

Some 10,000 adults already play the game in Britain, about half that number forming the 100 teams like the London Ravens and Birmingham Bulls which comprise the two main amateur leagues. The rest play



A subtle blend of chess, ballet and grievous bodily harm.

in other minor leagues and competing around the country.

Teams have formed also in Australia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands. An inaugural Euro Bowl tournament is scheduled for Amsterdam from August 9 to 16.

In Britain, as in America, football is big business with companies vying for the rights to put an NFL

trademark on products from chewing gum to stationery.

Andrew Maconie, whose Character Premium company licenses the trademarks for the NFL, said sales were up. Among T-shirts, the Miami Dolphin insignia did the best business here last year because turquoise was a popular fashion colour, he said.

The head of Britain's NFL support-

ers club is video manufacturer Roy Weavers. The club has hopes of growing to 20,000 when it relaunches with increased NFL support in September, he said.

Weavers' firm holds the rights to manufacture two popular videos, one showing the rules of the game and another called the NFL Crunch Course showing some of the game's best hits and tackles.

Baumann swims despite dislocated shoulder

EDINBURGH (Reuter). — Just two weeks ago Alex Baumann felt a pain in one shoulder "like a spike driven through it" and instantly became a doubtful starter for the Commonwealth Games.

Now the Canadian swimmer is ready to chase gold in the 200 and 400 metres individual medley events in which he holds the world records.

Baumann, 22, admitted that the recurrent injury, which has plagued him for the past five years, almost knocked him out of the Games.

But recovery has been swift. And, though he only rates his backstroke at between 75 and 80 per cent now, he says: "I've been able to do everything here I wanted to do."

Baumann sustained the injury training backstroke, probably the weakest of the four disciplines for him. He dislocated his right shoulder, not for the first time in his career.

The Czechoslovak-born Baumann, who wears a diamond earring and has the Canadian maple leaf emblem tattooed above his



heart, would love to show he is back to top form here, with the World Championships to follow in Madrid next month.

"I think it will take world records in both events to win there," he said.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yoram Kessel

SPORTSLETTER

To the Sports Editor.

Sir. — As an avid sports fan who spends a good deal of time every year in Israel, I want to tell you how pleased I am with the new arrangement for sports coverage in your newspaper. In past visits to Israel, when I wanted to keep abreast of what was going on sportswise the world over, particularly in the U.S., I was compelled to purchase another newspaper a couple of times during the week.

The articles are for the most part well written and enjoyable to read. The AP reports on baseball are the same as one reads daily in the U.S. and in The New York Times and a day ahead of The Herald Tribune in Israel. The reports on the Davis Cup tournament recently held in Holland were well written and in short articles covered each day's activities most adequately.

Tempered praise

I have noticed a couple of errors: the Cincinnati Reds pitcher is Mario Soto not Coco, and the tall basketball player from the Naval Academy who played so well in the world championship game for the U.S. is David, not Daryl, Robinson. I happen to know David personally, and he is one of the most promising young players in the U.S. Next year he would certainly have been picked up by an NBA team, but has elected to remain at the Naval Academy.

I know that I speak for many people here in Israel when I thank you for the new sports page. I do hope that this experiment will continue as a regular feature of the newspaper throughout the year.

BILL WIENER

Jerusalem, Woodmere. Ed.: You're right about Coco being so-so. So sorry, a printer's gremlin got into the works.

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The Bush mission

WASHINGTON has been keeping a low profile in the Middle East for a long time now. Obviously discouraged by the stalled peace process and by King Hussein's failure, so far, to put together a workable Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for possible peace talks, the U.S. has put the Middle East on a backburner.

The drawn-out negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the Taba arbitration question, which only now seem to have a fairly good chance of being resolved, also did not help.

The 12-day visit to Jerusalem, Amman and Cairo by Vice President George Bush, which begins today, is supposed to set a new tone for Washington's attitude towards this part of the world. It certainly will be the highest ranking American Middle East tour of the Reagan Administration, since Secretary of State George Shultz tried his luck over three years ago to put the finishing touches on the still-born Israel-Lebanon security agreement.

Much has changed since in this troubled area, not only in Israel, although the basic problems which confront the region are still there, stark and formidable, waiting to be tackled, lest the continuous deadlock will encourage the radical rejectionists to gain the upper hand.

If Mr. Bush's current mission is to be taken seriously, it must be clear from its very outset that it is not meant to be a lone foray into the region. For any success in reviving the peace process in the Middle East can only be reached through constant, top-level American involvement.

For well over a decade, any serious political development in the region, which involved negotiations between Israel and an Arab state, took place only when Washington decided to risk a mediating role with the highest authority. That applies to the dramatic days at the end of the Yom Kippur War in October 1973 and the subsequent disengagement negotiations between Israel and Egypt and Syria, respectively, in January and May 1974, all of which would not have succeeded without the intensive, personal involvement of then secretary of state Henry Kissinger. The same can be said of the second-stage disengagement round between Israel and Egypt in 1975.

Even Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem in November 1977, had to be followed up by involving the mediation of the highest American authority in the person of then president Jimmy Carter, before the September 1978 Camp David accords and the subsequent Israel-Egyptian peace treaty of March 1979 could be signed.

If Washington is indeed serious about helping to consolidate the camp of the moderate and more reasonable Arab states, it must provide top-level American leadership that will be backed by the highest authority.

Last week's historic meeting in Morocco between King Hassan and Prime Minister Shimon Peres, with the open blessing of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and the apparent tacit support of Saudi Arabia, could provide a most welcome opening accord for such an American initiative.

If the visit of Vice President Bush is meant to signal a renewed readiness to provide that kind of serious American involvement and leadership in order to foster dialogue and understanding between Israel and the Arab world, it ought to be welcomed and given full support.

It is regrettable, however, that Mr. Bush's staff in Washington and his advance party in Amman failed to make more serious efforts to make it possible for *The Jerusalem Post's* Washington correspondent, who is a U.S. citizen, to join the Vice President's official press entourage, as he was slated to do until the last moment. By giving in to conflicting Jordanian signals, an excellent opportunity of creating better understanding in Israel of King Hussein's vital and decisive role at this juncture was thus missed.

On December 9, 1985, after four years of various efforts to maintain high oil prices by curtailing production, Opec gave up its price control power. Henceforth each member was free to charge its customers any price it wanted. This revolutionary change was not only a recognition of member practices during the past four years, but also a practical proclamation by Opec's major producers, headed by Saudi Arabia, of the threat to lift all limits on production. This even though lip service was still being paid to oil production limits of the organization and its individual members.

A price war could only be prevented if Opec and non-Opec oil producers—especially Britain—fully cooperated in controlling production and prices. The repeated threats of various Saudi Arabian spokesmen— from King Fahd down— before, during and after the December 1985 conference left no doubt about Saudi Arabia's intentions to lift production limits.

The December 1985 conference radically departed from the organization's historical position of attempting to dominate the world oil market. Instead, it merely decided "to secure and defend for Opec a fair share of the world market consistent with the necessary income for the members' development." For this purpose the conference named a special committee consisting of Venezuela (chairman), Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. The committee was charged with looking for ways of restoring Opec's share of the free world's petroleum production; it was told to report back to the conference in the spring.

The hectic developments from the closing of the conference last December 9 to the opening of the coming conference due tomorrow (July 28) mirrors the complexities and the almost insuperable difficulties which Opec has experienced in ever increasing intensity in the last few years.

The discussions and decisions of the conference combined with Saudi Arabia's defiant determination to rapidly increase its production level produced consequences which were not anticipated either by Opec and non-Opec oil producers, the world oil industry or the world at large. Oil prices plummeted from the official Opec level of \$28 a barrel to \$12 to \$13 a barrel, something which threw the world oil market into utter confusion. The spot market price practically became the prevalent norm.

The task of the special committee was very problematic. First, of course, was the question of what constitutes a "fair share" for Opec, something that was to be based on the "necessary income for the members' development." But how would this development be determined to establish the necessary income?

How the committee could arrive at a "fair share" for Opec was never made clear. To arrive at a total Opec production figure the members would have to agree and abide by such an agreement. Opec's past experience proves that abidance by such an agreement is impossible. Some ministers suggested overall production levels ranging from 16m. to over 20m. barrels a day.

The questions of quotas and the organization's price structure have bedeviled Opec ever since it decided early in 1982 to curtail production.

Oil producers, in disarray, meet tomorrow

Whither Opec?

Benjamin Shwadran

While the price factor was now dropped, the quota issue became much more acute. Until September 1985, Saudi Arabia did not recognize the right of Opec to impose quotas and it was without a quota itself. Saudi Arabia was the organization's swing producer, producing what was left after the others received their quotas from the overall ceiling production level. As the ceiling declined, Saudi Arabia's share shrank to about 2m. barrels a day, compared to 10m. barrels a day produced before the outbreak of the present crisis.

At the end of 1985 Saudi Arabia rejected the role of swing producer and received a quota of 4.35m. barrels a day. This, together with the demands and threats of Iraq and Iran for greater quotas, created added pressure on the overall Opec ceiling at a time when demand for Opec oil was declining.

Since Saudi Arabia's threat to lift production limits was aimed at Opec members as well as non-Opec producers, and since it was resorting to various devices to export extra oil, the smaller Opec producers— Iran, Libya and Algeria— rejected the decision to press for a "fair share" of the world market for Opec. On February 5 the finance and foreign ministers of the three countries met in Algiers and called for the restoration of Opec's official price structure and a return to the policy of production programming enshrined in the March 1983 agreement. The great reductions in the production quotas should be cut from the big producers. Iran went as far as proposing a total stoppage of production for four weeks to restore the price structure.

The efforts of Saudi Arabia to force the major non-Opec producers, especially Britain, to join Opec, curtail oil production and stabilize the market at the high Opec price structure met with determined resistance. On December 13, 1985, only four days after the Opec conference, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, told the House of Commons that although British oil production was at its peak and would now gradually start to decline, there was no way in which "the UK will become a member of Opec."

Lawson acknowledged that a fall in oil prices would affect planned tax cuts in next year's budget, but he said there was no threat to the British economy. "Even now, at its peak, oil accounts for 6% of the GNP, and we are a substantial oil consumer as well as a substantial producer. What we stand to lose on the swings we stand to gain on the roundabouts," he said. Later, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher repeated the same position over television and in Parliament.

Two days later, *The New York Times* summed up the situation: "Opec threatened a price war, saying it would abandon attempts to control prices in favour of maintaining a fixed share of the world oil market. Calls to other countries to cut production were rebuffed, and some analysts doubted whether

Opec was strong enough to wage an all-out price war."

The United States—the greatest oil consumer in the world and, after the USSR, the second greatest oil producer—though not an Opec member—welcomed the drop in price. On December 10, 1985, *The New York Times* urged the U.S. not to squander the opportunity offered by Opec's loss. The price fall "would be just deserts for a greedy cartel as well as a striking lesson in the capacity of the industrialized world to resist economic strangulation." On January 11, 1986, President Ronald Reagan declared in a radio broadcast that U.S. economic measures had shaken up oil prices and brought Opec to its knees.

The two main antagonists in the drama were Saudi Arabia and Great Britain. Britain was determined not to surrender, while Saudi Arabia, though it threatened, did not dare unleash an unlimited price war.

Opec's ministerial special committee that was named in December 1985 met in Vienna on February 3-4, 1986. But it made no progress. At the same time five ministers, including the oil minister of Saudi Arabia, were meeting there and discussed the issue of falling oil prices.

To deal with the deteriorating situation an extraordinary meeting was convened on March 16, 1986. The Saudi Arabian oil minister, Ahmad Zaki Yamani, predicted on March 17 that oil prices might drop to \$8 a barrel unless the non-Opec producers cooperated with Opec. To this the British Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons the following day that Britain welcomed lower oil prices, despite the loss of revenue, because lower oil prices will bring more economic growth and lower inflation. He concluded by declaring: "There is no question whatever, and there never has been, of the UK cutting back oil production in an attempt to secure a higher price."

The Opec members themselves could not reach agreement on the issues of production cuts and the price restoration targets. After meeting for nine days, the conference adjourned on March 24 for three weeks and reconvened on April 15 after the delegates consulted with each other and with their home governments.

As the extraordinary conference reconvened, the division within Opec between the 10-member majority and the three-member minority was as sharp as ever. However, the majority decided to implement the defence of the fair share of the market strategy agreed upon the previous December. It also agreed that the Opec production ceiling for 1986 be set at 16.7m. barrels a day.

A committee consisting of Indonesia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela was to make the neces-

sary contacts with the non-Opec producers for a joint effort to stabilize the oil market. The next regular meeting of the conference was set for June 25, at Brioni, Yugoslavia.

To what extent was Saudi Arabia really determined to unleash a merciless oil price war with all the inevitable consequences, and to what extent was this question bluster? The answer to this question was given in public on April 22, Yamani was asked, after the conclusion of the conference at Geneva, whether the price war policy was over and whether he considered it a failure. He replied: "I don't think there was a price war policy to start with."

The Opec committee on contact with the non-Opec producers held discussions with Angola, Malaysia, Mexico and Oman, and reported that both sides agreed to support an oil price structure targeted at \$28 a barrel. On May 23, the committee members met and reported that they had talks with Egypt, Malaysia, Mexico and Norway, and that they all indicated a willingness to cooperate with Opec.

The special committee met again early in June 1986 and it targeted the price increase at \$17 to \$19 a barrel. The ministers felt that the price of \$28 a barrel could not be achieved until some time in the 1990s.

Opec's regular mid-year conference opened in June 25 after the unsuccessful sessions of the extraordinary Opec conference in March and April, the attempts of the special committee on the fair share of the market, and the reports of the committee on the non-Opec producers' cooperation. Facing Opec were the basic issues of the overall production ceiling, quotas for members, price increase targets and the sharp division between the organization's majority and minority factions.

While the recommended price target was \$18 to \$20 a barrel, the spot market price that practically dominated the world oil market was \$10.5 to \$13 a barrel. The overall Opec ceiling was almost nonexistent. While the official ceiling was 16m. barrels a day, it was reported to have actually reached over 20m. barrels a day, with Saudi Arabia daily producing 4.35m. barrels beyond its quota.

Bitter discussions were carried on for five days, and the majority faction decided to set a price target of \$17 to \$19 a barrel with an overall production ceiling of 17.6m. barrels a day. The minority group, however, targeted the price increase at \$28 a barrel, and set the overall ceiling at 14.5m. barrels a day with drastic production reductions for the big producers— Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE. There was no decision by either group on individual quotas. The conference broke up on June 30 without reaching agreement on all the issues, and it decided to reconvene on July 28 in Geneva. In the interval the ministers were to consult their governments.

Saudi Arabia's Yamani has been threatening the non-Opec producers with a price war ever since the end of

1981. On December 29, 1984, Yamani declared in Geneva: "If we start a price war—and we have every intention of doing so if we have to—the revenues of the U.K., for example, will drop sharply. If there is a price war, there will be real chaos in the market. When we enter that war we will not create a stable lower price for oil. We will just go up and down and hit whatever floor we want to hit."

"I think the damage will be very serious," Yamani said, "not only for the U.K., but also for banks in the U.S. Mexico could not service its debts even if rescheduling was possible. As a Mexican friend told me, this is not a worry for the Mexicans, it is a worry for the American banks."

On June 1, 1985, in an attempt to persuade non-Opec nations, especially Britain, to cooperate with Opec, Yamani warned: "The [Saudi Arabia] Kingdom has the economic power in the world oil market to exercise a near monopoly. We are blessed with the largest reserves in the world, the lowest production costs and a high production capacity."

If Saudi Arabia would reduce the price and increase production, Yamani continued, "many oil-producing countries, both Opec and non-Opec, would exit from the world oil market. Many banks which are involved in large loans to the oil-producing countries would collapse. It would thus shake the world economy, not only in the oil market, but also in the financial markets. The countries of the world are financially and economically interdependent, and any such rupture would lead to a major depression."

Now, well after Saudi Arabia's threat of a price war, the price of oil dropped to about \$10 a barrel, and the dominant price setter is the spot market. The non-Opec major producers were not intimidated by the Saudi threat, and the dire economic and financial predictions did not come true. The world adjusted rather happily, comfortably and with great relief to the lower oil prices. Saudi Arabia did not wage the threatened price war but, instead, it adjusted to the lower prices by increasing production in order to obtain its needed revenue.

The Opec members refused to buckle down to Saudi Arabia's threats. As the Opec conference of July 28 approaches, there is no indication that any of the outstanding issues will be solved. The price of oil has continued to fall, and on July 20 *The New York Times* reported that the spot market price fell to \$8.85 a barrel. At the same time the British North Sea oil fell to \$9.68 a barrel. On July 23 Egypt slashed its top grade of oil from \$11.30 to \$7.35 a barrel.

While some Opec members accused Saudi Arabia of flooding the market and causing the growing oil glut of 2m. barrels a day, the *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Saudi Arabia—with whom it has close ties—has abandoned its commitment to abide by any oil output quota unless the other Opec members reach a new agreement on curtailing production.

This is the complicated situation that faces Opec as it opens its conference tomorrow.

The writer teaches modern Middle East history at the Hebrew University and Tel Aviv University.

JORDAN GIVES OK

(Continued from Page One)

have visited Jordan on French, British or other non-Israeli passports. But the Jordanians, in my case, apparently still felt somewhat awkward. They did not want to be forced to acknowledge publicly that I would be representing *The Jerusalem Post*. They wanted the issue left a little vague—a diplomatic nicety, apparently too subtle for some of Bush's aides.

"Are you sure that I won't have any problems?" I asked Ambassador Kamal, a former head of Jordanian Television who is known for his close personal association with King Hussein.

"Just the opposite," he replied. "We are planning special treatment for you." He then gave me the names of some senior officials and personal friends whom I might like to meet while in Amman.

Hart, in an earlier conversation with me, had recalled the incident at the end of April when two Washington-based Australian journalists accompanying President Reagan to Indonesia, were expelled because of some critical reports which had just appeared in Australian newspapers about President Sukarno's finances.

"That was the only story that came out of Bali," Hart said. "We don't want the vice president upstaged like that in Jordan."

When I mentioned this fear to the Jordanian ambassador, he replied: "Ridiculous." He again assured me that Jordan would not cause the vice president or me any problems. "Everything has been arranged," Kamal said.

I asked him if he would inform Hart of this. "Let me talk with him," he said, pointing to the telephone in his office.

The ambassador and I continued our discussion, waiting for the phone to ring. But Hart never returned the call.

Later that afternoon, Hart called at my office to inform me that I could not go on the trip. He said that Nasser Judeh, from the press office in Amman, had just told him that I would not be welcome in Amman.

I asked Hart why he had not returned the ambassador's call. Hart suggested that the ambassador might be "ahead of the others on this one." He said he did not want to speak with him. A day earlier, I had asked a former U.S. ambassador to Jordan,

Richard Viets, to call Hart. Viets had personally discussed the issue with Ambassador Kamal. Viets told me that he had assured Hart that Kamal was "on board."

First thing Friday morning, Kamal called me. Despite the Moslem Sabbath, he had managed to track down Samir Mutaweh, the press spokesman at the royal palace, who had reassured him that I would indeed be welcome.

"Have the White House call Mutaweh in Amman right now," Kamal said. "I just got off the phone with him. Don't worry. Everything will be fine."

I thanked him profusely. As a result of our meetings, I had come to respect him as a real gentleman, deeply committed to the cause of peace.

The ambassador then left the embassy for Washington's Dulles Airport. He flew to London, convinced that I would be flying with Bush to Amman.

I immediately called the vice president's press office. Hart was not yet there, so I spoke with Martin Fitzwater, Bush's chief press spokesman and Hart's boss. Fitzwater was, of course, aware of what was going on.

I urged him to call Mutaweh in Amman to clear up the misunderstanding. I told him that Mutaweh was still in his office. Time was running out. Fitzwater said he would have to think about calling Amman. He said he would prefer to hear from the palace instead. "I'll get back to you," Fitzwater said.

Hart called me instead. He said he had not heard anything from the royal palace, but the U.S. Embassy in Amman had informed him that I would not be welcome. "This is our second source," he said. "That's it." He refused to tell me who at the embassy had notified him.

"We can't welcome you aboard our aircraft," he said. "You can cover the trip in Israel and in Egypt but not in Jordan."

I said thanks, but no thanks. Ironically, it was the Bush people who had originally invited me to join the vice president on his 10-day visit to Israel, Jordan and Egypt. In their effort to win support in the American Jewish community they had thought it would be a good idea to have extensive coverage in *The Jerusalem Post*, whose International Edition is widely read in the U.S.

JEWES OF CHINA

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir.—I read with great interest Jane Eder's article of June 20 on the Jewish presence in China. As a history buff, I am disturbed by Ms. Eder's statement: "The American Joint Distribution Committee which functioned until the start of the Pacific War in December 1941."

Actually, the JDC began sending funds to a local "Speelman" committee as soon as the influx of refugees began to Shanghai. This continued even after all communication between China and the U.S. was cut off after Pearl Harbor and was never interrupted until after the end of the war. Even then, once communication was re-opened, the JDC continued its work until all refugees who wanted to leave were helped to emigrate. The ways and means of how money continued to flow and house and feed the refugees during the Japanese occupation is documented by two reliable historians: David Kranzler, in his book *Japanese Nazis and Jews*, and Yehuda Bauer, in his book *American Jews and the Holocaust*.

LAURA JARBLUM
Teaneck, N.J.

HEBREW CLASSES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir.—In response to the needs of the community, Ulpian Hasharon, Netanya, is organizing additional fall Hebrew classes that will meet on the less-intensive schedule of two or three times a week.

Classes will begin September 1. Those interested should telephone the office early in August at 053-92331.

SHIRLEY SMALHEISER
Netanya.

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ASIACENTRE

CONTROVERSIAL ART SHOW

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir.—I wish to correct certain statements in Mr. Ronnen's article on July 18, "Controversial Art Show Closed Down."

My "notoriety," as Mr. Ronnen calls it was a trial for blasphemy which was not thrown out of court as he claims, but resulted in my acquittal after a trial lasting five weeks.

The exhibition which is now the subject of controversy was shown in a college in New Jersey where a centre for Holocaust studies was formed some years ago, not "where a Holocaust seminar was taking place." There was no outcry of outrage there.

The Yad Vashem arts advisory committee consists of members of

the staff of the Israel Museum, not only Irit Salomon.

If the works "depict both SS men and their victims deriving sexual pleasure from their role in the death machine" for Mr. Ronnen, who am I to question another man's imagination? He certainly goes beyond mine.

HAROLD RUBIN

Tel Aviv.

Meir Ronnen comments: In an artist's note supplied by Yad Vashem which subsequently reached me, Mr. Rubin talks about something related to masturbatory fantasies in a Frankfurt peep show, but I really couldn't make out what it was all about.

MAJOR VALUES

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir.—Do schoolteachers realize what an admission of failure is implicit in their complaint that pupils abscond from school when they are supposed to clean their schoolrooms (July 6)?

Among the major values we should be seeking to inculcate in our young charges are, I would submit, self-help and self-sufficiency, cleanliness, and the honourable nature of manual labour. If teachers were to devote class time to discussing these values and their centrality in a civilized society, and not only to the 3 Rs and other theoretical subjects, if they also set a personal

example by working alongside their pupils and not merely supervising them, they might find the pupils more responsive and responsible.

In addition, parents should begin education in the desired virtues in early childhood, by encouraging and expecting children (irrespective of gender) to tidy their rooms and to participate in the easier household tasks of dusting, sweeping, dish-washing and shopping. In this case—as in so many others—there could be fruitful collaboration between home and school.

ALICE SHALVI

Jerusalem.

ELECTORAL REFORM

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir.—M.K. Meir Shitrit's proposal for a "revolt" by electors who would refuse to vote at the next polls unless the electoral system is reformed can only be counter-productive.

If the appeal is successful, it would only result in the election of fewer candidates committed to reform.

If Mr. Shitrit is sincere in his determination to bring about elec-

toral reform, now is his chance. Let him announce that he will defy party discipline, if necessary, and vote for the reform bill now before the Knesset, and let him do his utmost to persuade his colleagues in Herut to do the same.

In the next few days, he could win his place in Israel's parliamentary history. It's up to him.

MISHA LOUVISH

Jerusalem.

ATLAS OF ISRAEL

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir.—May I be permitted two comments on your editorial of June 30, concerning the Atlas of Israel.

First, the Atlas of Israel is published by the Survey of Israel, a division of the Ministry of Construction and Housing, in association with a commercial publisher. As its maps are the essential part of the Atlas, the Survey is the obvious agency for its production, and has been a major partner in it since work began on the first edition in 1952.

The Atlas, however, is not an official government publication. It documents and presents research in a wide range of fields. It does not pretend to present the policy of the government of Israel—any Israeli government, present or past. Distinct from official publications, every text accompanying the maps, and sometimes each part of a text, is signed by its author who takes responsibility for it.

Second, I fully agree with your closing remark that both approaches, to settlement policy mentioned should have been put down alongside one another. This is exactly what I did on page 24, third paragraph.

DAVID AMIRAN

Jerusalem.

CAESAREA BEACH

To the Editor of *The Jerusalem Post* Sir.—I fully endorse Ralph Simon's letter of July 10, "Shameful blot," about the state of Caesarea beaches.

Since its publication, our beach has been cleaned up and a life-guard station provided by the generous gesture of Jack Nasser of Caesarea. I call on the many people who enjoy these facilities to make a small and easy contribution to the cleanliness of the beach by using the bins provided for their refuse.

MINNIE GILBERT

Caesarea.

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